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PAROLE AS A FORM OF TREATMENT
FOR DELINQUENCY

A Thesis

submitted by

Vera Mary Gang

(A.B., St. Augustine College, 1935)
in partial fulfilment of requirements
for the degree of Master of Science
in Social Service

1938

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Parole As A Form of Treatment for Delinquency

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PAROLE AS A METHOD OF TREATING DELINQUENCY

William A. Neilson reminds us that "no matter how well descended or how carefully guarded boys and girls may be, crises and dilemmas will arise which need wise counsel and tactful treatment. These problems normally arise in the passage from childhood to the adult stage and care must be taken to avoid unhappiness at this time and more serious consequences later."¹ A consideration of this statement will lead us to agree with Douglas Thom when he writes, "the mental health, moral stamina, and total personal efficiency which the adolescent acquires during the process of growing up must necessarily be the result of his intimate relationships with those with whom he comes into contact in his every day life. It is the general attitude of the parents and teachers and the atmosphere of the home and school on which youth is dependent for the essential equipment to make his future happy and successful."²

Our special consideration is for those particular children for whom these crises prove too much a strain

1. Neilson, W. A., Introduction to Normal Youth and Its Every Day Problems, by Douglas A. Thom.
2. Thom, Douglas A., Normal Youth and Its Every Day Problems, pp. 9-10.

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William A. Douglas reminds us that "no matter how well reformed or how carefully guarded boys and girls may be, crises and dilemmas will arise which need wise counsel and careful treatment. These problems normally arise in the passage from childhood to the adult stage and care must be taken to avoid mishaps at this time and more serious consequences later." A consideration of this statement will lead us to agree with Douglas when he writes, "The greatest benefit moral training, and total personal efficiency which the adolescent acquires during the process of growing up must necessarily be the result of his intimate relationship with those with whom he comes into contact in his every day life. It is the general attitude of the parents and teachers and the atmosphere of the home and school in which youth is reared that are essential to make his future happy and successful."

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W. A. Douglas, "Introduction to Normal Youth and Its Every Day Problems," by Douglas A. Douglas.

W. A. Douglas, "Normal Youth and Its Every Day Problems," pp. 2-10.

or for whom there are no satisfying relationships. These are the children who for various reasons choose or fall into delinquent behavior as a result of these life situations.

The juvenile delinquent is one who commits offenses against the law which, if committed by adults, would be punished by imprisonment or fine. Truancy, running away, and incorrigibility at home are obviously juvenile offenses. Immorality, stealing, vandalism are not necessarily juvenile offenses but they form a large part of the charges against juveniles.

There never was a time when society presented less in the way of solid dogmatic precepts for the adolescent to follow than the present. Within the radius of a few city blocks one may find several churches of various creeds, a children's aid society, an apartment house given over largely to prostitution, a city jail, the headquarters for the control of social diseases, a YWCA, and a maternity home for unmarried mothers.

It is evident that a child's delinquency may be due to a multiplicity of causative factors, each springing from some diverse social and personal situations, but we may ask, "with the same complex processes and the same personality traits yesterday or last week, drinking, or conflict, or poverty are not associated with

or for whom there are no existing relationships. There are the children who for various reasons become or fall into delinquent behavior as a result of these life situations.

The juvenile delinquent is one who commits offenses against the law which, if committed by adults, would be punished by imprisonment or fine, reformatory, training away, and insupportability of home and obviously juvenile offenses, immorality, stealing, vandalism are not necessarily juvenile offenses but may form a large part of the charges against juveniles. There never was a time when society presented less in the way of solid domestic progress for the adolescent to follow than the present. Within the radius of a few city blocks one may find several examples of various crimes, a child's aim is to steal, to fight, to break down over largely to prostitution, a city jail, the headquarters for the control of social diseases, a YWA, and a maternity home for unmarried mothers.

It is evident that a child's delinquency may be due to a multiplicity of causative factors, each springing from some diverse social and personal situation. But we may ask, "With the same complex processes and the same personality traits yesterday or last week, drink- ing, or gambling, or poverty are not associated with

misbehavior. Why should it today"? Undoubtedly there was a long build-up, but what precipitated the crisis today?

"In any case, amid all the tangle of accessory factors, some single circumstance not infrequently stands out as the most prominent or the most influential. Often, as we have seen, it can definitely be established that the child in question showed no delinquent tendencies until the year of some unfortunate event, an illness, a new demoralizing friendship, death or remarriage of a parent, the emergence within the growing child himself of some fresh interest or instinct ---some dated crises of this kind has often ascertainably preceded, and perhaps has plainly precipitated, his¹ first violation of the law."

Since maladjustment and delinquency have to do with social situations as well as personal traits, then these problems have to be considered from two points of attack, the individual and the social.

The effects of conflict of culture, of deteriorating areas, of slums, inadequate play space, unsuitable school programs, limited opportunities for proper employment are some of the complex social problems

1. Burt, Cyril, The Young Delinquent, pp. 575-576.

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L. Hart, Child, The Young Delinquent, pp. 27-28.

contributing to the delinquency of the girls to be studied.

However, numerous difficulties are encountered whenever any thorough attempt is made to alleviate these social evils, despite the fact that many workers are concentrating on small infested areas in the hope of speeding wide-spread sound and fundamental methods of social justice and social reorganization.

Other workers are attacking the problem of delinquency from the individual angle. These caseworkers believe that it is easier to reconstruct human personality than to change or rebuild the social and economic order.

It seems hardly necessary to point out the fact that there are organizing as well as disorganizing elements in the existing social order. Therefore it is the duty of the caseworker to bring the delinquent into contact with some of the organizing forces. Since all families and their children cannot be removed from the social ills, then the individual must be helped to adjust himself to the existing social order, abnormal as it may be. Nevertheless, in some instances, a more suitable environment is necessary and possible.

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There is one of the essential factors which is
helping the delinquent to find himself in the existing

order. It must be admitted that it is a form of treatment coming late in the course of the child's disorganization. With our present imperfect understanding of all causative factors in human behavior failure on parole is inevitable in certain instances.

By the time the child reaches the parole stage he has had one or more court sessions, possibly a period of probation, a commitment to an institution and a period of training in that institution. All these measures have been taken to impress him with the idea of society against the offender, and to check his delinquent tendencies. Usually the child goes on parole with a deep feeling of remorse, resentment, or at least bewilderment. Thus we see the child's experiences and attitudes render treatment by parole difficult.

The parole system in Massachusetts is separate from but closely allied to the training schools. The philosophy behind this separation lies in the belief that "the object of parole is to help the paroled person to become re-absorbed in the community and both court and institution are instruments of segregation."¹

There is an unpaid board of trustees which has charge of two schools for boys, one for girls, and two

1. Burleigh, Edith N. and Frances R. Harris, The Delinquent Girl, p. 117.

parole branches, one for boys and one for girls. All of these sections constitute the Division of Juvenile Training of the Department of Public Welfare. The Superintendents of the two branches are responsible directly to the Trustees for the care of the girls and boys after they leave the schools.

Under the Superintendent of the Girl's Branch there are thirteen agents, called visitors, and an adequate secretarial staff. The duties of the visitors are varied. One, the Investigator, does all the investigation of the girl's family, home, neighborhood, school, delinquencies, and work, if any. The Placement Supervisor finds homes where girls may do house work for wages or go to school. Another has charge of all school girls. Still another is the Hospital Visitor who has charge of all girls needing medical attention. All the others are given districts and do the visiting and follow-up work with the girls while they remain on parole.

The first consideration for the treatment of the girls on parole has to be a home which will offer adequate protection and opportunity for development. If these cannot be secured in her own home then another home has to be sought for her. After a thorough secondary investigation of the home the Trustees decide whether the girl will be paroled home immediately from

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Under the supervision of the girls' division
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supervisor finds names of girls and of their parents
for names to be given. Another has charge of all
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If these cannot be secured in her own home then another
home has to be sought for her. After a thorough
secondary investigation of the home the Director decides
whether the girl will be placed home immediately, then

the School or to a wage home that has been carefully selected. Often a girl is allowed to go home after a period of parole in a wage home. This, however, depends upon a close study of the needs of the girl and the possibilities of the home.

This study is made for the purpose of ascertaining the effectiveness of parole. Several factors will necessarily condition the process: 1) the girl's own personal resources and attitudes; 2) the availability and use of community resources; 3) the relationship between her and her family and her employers; 4) the relationship between her and her visitor.

Because of the time limitations only twenty cases were studied. They represent an unbiased selection and may be considered a fair cross-section of the colored girls handled by the agency. All the girls were off parole at the time of the study. Five visitors were asked to recall from memory some of their former charges. An average of four girls was taken from each visitor.

Of course no general, statistical conclusions can be drawn from such a limited study, but indication of specific results can be seen from these particular cases.

A. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of 13 yr. 2 mo. on a charge of Breaking and Entering in the Day Time.

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specific results can be seen from these particular cases.
A was committed to the Industrial School at
the age of 15. She was on a charge of stealing and
hustling in the day time.

She was the 3rd. of 7 children, one of which was dead; the last two were half-siblings. One brother was in truant school and had given much trouble in the neighborhood. Two sisters were married; one had married at 14 yr. while still in school. The mother had to some extent encouraged the marriage.

Eight years before her commitment the girl's father had died in the South and four years after his death the family had moved to Boston. The mother had married again and she and the step-father were separated.

The mother had a very poor reputation; her youngest child was illegitimate and the putative father was a 21 yr. old boy who was contributing to the support of the child. There were several other men callers at the house. The mother was reported to be lazy and careless generally; she neglected her children morally and physically; she worked irregularly by the day.

The untidy house was badly in need of repair and in a poor neighborhood.

A. was in the 5th grade when committed, she had repeated the 4th. She did house work after school and gave the money she earned to her mother.

She had had practically no training whatever in social development and her conduct reflected this lack. She was easily influenced and subject to the will of

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youngest child was illegitimate and the father of the same was a 21 yr. old boy who was contributing to the support of the child. There were several other non-children at the house. The mother was reported to be lax and careless generally; she neglected her children morally and physically; she worked irregularly by the day.

The family house was badly in need of repair and in a poor neighborhood.

A. was in the 6th grade when committed, she had repeated the 4th. The old house was after school and gave the money she earned to her mother.

She had had practically no training whatever in school development and her conduct reflected this fact. She was easily influenced and subject to the will of

her companions; she was always in an agreeable mood for any little escapade suggested by them. She was very frequently the only one who suffered under these circumstances, but this fact did not enter deeply enough to have her overcome her delinquent tendencies. Added to her own disposition was the fact that her mother spent no time at all in supervising or cautioning her against anti-social behavior. She lied protectively and stole whenever the suggestion was launched. She truanted from school and spent her time around the streets. While a very young girl she was out quite late at night although she never remained away from home all night. She had had no contact with boys; her associations were limited to girls.

With two other girls she had stolen jewelry and clothing to the amount of \$271.50. Her mother gave her a severe beating for this. The three girls forced an entrance to an apartment on the second floor of a house on two successive days. Being afraid to come down stairs, they took them to the roof, tied a rope around them and let them down to the street where one of the girls received them. A woman who lived in the apartment house discovered them and questioned them. A. claimed she told the truth. An officer was called; she repeated her story; the other girls denied it and

her companions; she was always in an extremely good mood
any little remarks suggested by them. She was very
frequently the only one who smiled under these cir-
cumstances, but she did not smile at all when
to have her eyebrows furrowed in discontent. When
to her own disposition was the last that was known
spent no time at all in replying or continuing her
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With two other girls she had stolen jewelry and
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an alliance to an apartment on the second floor of a
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around them and let them down to the street where one
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apartment house discovered them and questioned them.
A. claimed she said the truth. An officer was called;
she repeated her story; the other girls denied it and

were supported by their mothers.

When her background was brought out in court it was deemed advisable to remove her from this environment and she was committed to the Industrial School where she remained for 2 yr. 10 mo.

Superintendent's report: Course completed with no interference. Dull normal intelligence. "A very capable girl. Is a good cook; this work comes very easily and naturally. Is a quiet, lady-like girl, but very sensitive. Has been honest and dependable. Is neat, a willing worker, has reason and works intelligently. Should profit much by further opportunities."

Matron's report: "Quite trustworthy and dependable in a general way, always respectful and helpful where she can be. Appeared interested and thoughtful about her work. Took quite a bit of responsibility in small things. This girl should do well in surroundings where she could have further training, mental and physical." Even disposition and got along with other girls usually. Did not lie or steal. Clean. Attentive to housework and school work as well. Fond of reading. Respectful toward religion.

Principal's report: Conduct in classes, good. She is doing satisfactory school work at the present time. "A much better attitude than she had last year."

were supported by their mothers.
When her background was brought out in court it
was deemed advisable to remove her from this environ-
ment and she was committed to the Industrial School
where she remained for 2 1/2 years.
Superintendent's report: During her stay at the
Industrial School, Miss [Name] was very
unintelligent. She showed little interest in any
activity given. In a good way, she was very
easily and carelessly. In a quiet, lady-like girl, she
very sensitive, and been found to be delicate. In
fact, a willing worker, was found and while in the
school, she had good grades in her studies.
School's report: "Miss [Name] was very
able in a general way, always respectful and helpful
where she was. She appeared interested and intelligent
about her work. Good grades were at her responsibility in
small things. This girl should be well in her studies
where she could have further training, and it is
suggested." - After discussion and the fact that
Miss [Name] did not fit in with the other
to her work and school work as well. Found of [Name].
Respectful toward religion.
Principal's report: Conduct is [Name], good.
She is doing satisfactory school work at the present
time. "A much better attitude than one had last year."

She was paroled to a wage home where the employer treated her as a servant and was unsympathetic. At this time her mother was in a hospital suffering from cancer. A. wept constantly and refused to eat. She claimed she heard voices and was afraid of ghosts. Her mother died in a few months and she was even more tearful and upset. She was allowed to stay two weeks with her sister after her mother's death. This home was in a very disreputable part of the city and the visit proved further upsetting. She acquired a boy friend who had three sisters at the Industrial School and who the office felt was not the type of man for her to have as a steady associate. She was placed in a second home where the people were more kindly and her work was more satisfactory. One day she decided to go to bed and stay there. At first she said she had cramps but further questioning made the employer think there was a mental condition. She would write many lengthy letters, quoting the Bible and prayers, to her visitor. She insisted upon returning to the School and said she did not want to stay in the place.

Because of her constant weeping and upset condition she was sent to the Psychopathic Hospital for observation. The physical examination at the Hospital showed A. to be much undernourished and underdeveloped.

She was married to a man from whom she was separated
treated her as a servant and was very cruel. At
this time her mother was in a hospital suffering from
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claimed she heard voices and was afraid of ghosts. Her
mother died in a few weeks and she was very lonely.
A. and herself. She was allowed to stay the night in
her sister's room but not in her mother's room. This was in
a very unsatisfactory part of the city and the visit
gave her a very bad impression. She was very lonely and
who had three sisters at the same time. About 1910 and
the illness of her mother was the type of man who had to have
as a steady occupation. She had played in a school where
where the people were more kind. She had been very well
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upon returning to her home and said she did not want
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Because of her constant weeping and a bad condi-
tion she was sent to the Psychopathic Hospital for
observation. The physical examination at the Hospital
showed A. to be much retarded and underdeveloped.

The mental examination justified a diagnosis of "mental deficiency without psychosis, condition not insane." It was suggested "that she be tried again in a foster home where it would be understood that she had a limited intelligence. She should do well if trained to do some simple job under supervision with a privilege to visit her own family frequently."

She was placed with a relative and allowed to attend Trade School. Her anemia was treated, but there was still much crying. Some months later her relative refused to keep her longer because she was visiting a disorderly house. A. reported that this cousin sold liquor and beat her often. She was returned to the School as she was much undernourished.

Six months later she was placed again; she had greatly improved in spirits, gained in weight and did well for a while. Her employer arranged for her to attend church and she seemed to be getting along well except that she was always afraid of something. Several months later she attempted suicide twice by drinking water in which matches had been soaked and by drinking iodine. She was placed in a boarding home for a while where she improved some, then she was placed again. In this home she mistook two friends of the employer's husband for burglars, jumped from a second floor window,

called police and help from strangers. Several months later A. began writing letters to the Judge who had committed her, asking for her freedom or to be allowed to go home on probation. She said she wanted to die if she could not have her freedom. About the same time she began visiting her sister who had a bad reputation and other friends without permission. She was still eating too little and afraid of ghosts. One year after being placed in this home she ran away. She was found a month later living with another paroled girl and two men. She was taken to court on a charge of Fornication. She explained that she had been late leaving her sister's house, had feared reproof from her employer and had followed the girl's suggestion that they live together. After that she had not dared to return. She was much thinner than before. She was returned to the School for discipline and building up.

After seven more months she was paroled to a boarding home and allowed to seek her own employment, and make daily reports to the office. Her health was much better and she appeared more stable. Another wage home was found for her, but she became surly, defiant, and worked unwillingly. Her employer reproved her for looking in a desk; she indignantly denied any intention to steal and began another long series of weeping spells.

called police and help from neighbors. Several months later a paper writing letters to the judge and the committee had, saying that the judge was to be allowed to go home on probation. The judge was asked to go to the judge and have her freedom. About a year later the judge visited her at least two times and reported that and other friends without permission. The judge was taking the little and afraid of people. The judge was being placed in this case and two ways. The judge was a month later living with another person and was two years. The judge was taken to court on a charge of perjury. The judge explained that she had been late leaving her sister's house, had feared to go to her employer and had followed the girl's suggestion that she give up. After that she had not dared to return. She was much thinner than before. She was returned to the hospital for diagnosis and training.

After seven more months she was placed in a boarding home and allowed to read and write and make daily reports to the office. Her health was much better and she appeared more cheerful. Another year she was found for work but she became very ill and worked unwillingly. Her employer reported her for looking in a book; she had been told not to look in a book and began another long period of staying in the

She became defiant against State control. Her employer complained that A. neglected her work, did not keep herself clean, stayed away from home late at night. She was removed and placed in another home.

The work here was very hard and A. was not strong enough to do it. Before another place could be found she ran away leaving a note saying she was going to another city to be married. The police of that city were notified but she was seen several times in Boston in the company of her sister. The police searched many houses and kept a sharp look out for her and several other paroled girls with whom she was seen but no trace of them could be found. Finally, a year later, she was found. She admitted having lived with a man and having gone with him out of the State to visit his family as his wife.

She was returned to the School for discipline and within a month had run from there with O. Five months later she was found in jail on a charge of Idle and Disorderly Conduct. The police had taken her from a house of ill fame with another girl and two men. She was committed to the Reformatory for Women.

Interpretation: This girl had come from a family of very lax standards. The step-father had deserted and the mother had been unable to take care of her

12

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months later she was found in jail on a charge of this
and Disorderly Conduct. The police had taken her from
a house of ill fame where another girl had been. She
was committed to the Reformatory for Women.

Interpretation: This girl had come from a family
of very low standards. The stepfather had been
and the mother had been unable to take care of her

family. She was more interested in her affairs than she was in her children. She was probably so discouraged that she sought relief in indifference and associations with men.

This disorganization, lack of training, and her suggestibility probably had much to do with A's delinquencies.

When she was paroled her mother's illness, her superstitions, and her unfortunate placement made her most unhappy. Her malingering and constant weeping are suggestive of mental illness. There is a possibility that her unhealthy, undernourished condition increased this feeling of dejection and frustration. Although she was given medical care and changed from place to place her mental condition continued to be disturbed and thereby made a happy adjustment impossible.

She wanted to be with her family and her friends but they had a bad influence over her; her choices of friends were unwise and her family was not the type to give her wholesome relationships.

With her mental and physical condition as it was and her conduct disorders, one wonders if this girl were not a constitutionally inferior personality.

B. was committed to the Industrial School at

family. She was more interested in her children than

she was in her children. She was friendly to all

concerned with the family and in particular with

relations with her.

This situation was, however, not the same as the

relationship probably had been in the past. It was

different.

When she was young, her mother's illness, her

separation, and her mother's physical and mental

most unhappy. Her mother's illness was a constant

and suggestive of mental illness. There is a feeling

that her mother, who was a constant

increased this feeling of helplessness and isolation.

Although she was given medical care and physical

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as give her emotional relationship.

With her mother and physical condition as it was

and her constant illnesses, she wanted to be with her

not a completely inferior personality.

It was admitted to the family school as

the age of 14 yr. 9 mo. on a charge of Stubbornness.

She was the second of three children. The parents were divorced; the father was cruel, abusive, and neglectful. The mother was a fine, capable woman, cooperative and intelligent. She was working hard to bring up the children. The family was receiving aid and the older daughter had stopped school to go to work.

B. was in the 8th grade and had repeated the fourth. The school reported, "most of the time she was disobedient or slow to obey. Sometimes alert, sometimes bored."

This girl had been immoral for about a year, receiving money. She was associating with bad companions, and had left home for for about 2 weeks. Her mother took her to court where she was placed on probation. Later she and some friends were caught stealing some articles in a store. As she was already on probation she was committed to the School.

She remained there 1 yr. 6 mo.

Superintendent's report: Course completed with no interference. Dull normal intelligence. "A capable girl. Always appears neat regardless of what she is doing. Good worker, cooks well. Works intelligently, is alert. Inclined to be self-satisfied."

Matron's report: A very capable girl. Kitchen work done well. Did good academic work. Very good

the age of 14 yr. 9 mo. on a charge of kidnapping.
She was the second of three children. The
parents were divorced; the mother was a vessel, educated,
and neglected. The mother was a time, a good housewife,
cooperative and intelligent. She was willing to
bring up the children. The family was composed of
and the other daughter had stopped school in 10th grade.
She was in the 8th grade and was reported to be
tough. The school reported, "most of the time she was
disobedient or slow to obey. Sometimes she was
bored."

This girl had been in the hospital for about a year,
receiving money. She was responsible for the loss of her
parents, and had left home for the last 3 weeks. Her
mother took her to court twice and was charged with
probation. Later she and some friends had been
stealing some articles in a store. As she was sitting
on probation she was notified of the incident.

She remained there 1 yr. 9 mo.
The psychiatrist's report: "During confinement there
no interest. Will not work intelligently. A capable
girl. Always appears to be interested in what she is
doing. Good worker, good will. Works intelligently.
is alert. Inclined to be self-satisfied."
Nathaniel's report: "A very capable girl. Kitchen
work done well. His good academic work. Very good

singer. Strong points of character: diplomacy, ambition, very neat, thorough in what she undertakes to do. Weak points: is of a sarcastic nature which spoiled her good qualities. Takes responsibility. Not always good tempered, temper aroused by reprimands or criticism. Lies to avoid blame, does not steal. Not low minded. Aspires to be a leader. As a rule, held herself aloof from the other girls. "A good all-around girl, chose good books, sings, very interested in religious subjects. A girl who has ambition to do well and rate high in all things. Often felt she had a great deal to contend with owing to temperament; as a rule a well behaved, obedient girl."

Principal's report: Conduct in class usually good. "She did not make the effort she should in school although she did show improvement in her attitude."

Medical report revealed a bad mouth condition; teeth very loose.

She was paroled to a wage home where she did well but had to be removed because of her employer's illness. Following this there were several substitutions but she returned usually to her former place. At times she was defiant and disrespectful and needed extremely firm supervision. She was suffering from a puzzling mouth condition and it was suggested that she have all her

strongly believe in the necessity of a strong, efficient, and
very much, though it is not the purpose of this report to
point out that a serious study of the subject is
indicated. These responsibilities are not to be
shouldered, rather should be recognized as a
duty to avoid them, does not mean, but to
accept to be a leader. As a rule, we have
from the other girls. "A good girl-
good house, large, very interesting in its
a girl who has ambition to do well and
things. Other girls are not so good as
owing to the fact that they are not
girls."

Principal's report: "Good in all respects
good. She did not make the effort which is
although she has shown improvement in her studies.
Medical report: "The report is very good;
teeth very loose."

She was carried to a large home where she will
but not be removed because of her mother's illness.
Following this there were several additional and
returned usually to her former place. At times she
delicious and delicious and needed extremely
supervision. She was suffering from a
condition which it was suggested that she have

teeth extracted; both she and her mother refused to consider this.

About a year and a half after her first parole she ran to her mother who had excited the girl by telling her she was working for such low wages and should be paid more. She was tried in another place but five months later she ran away. She went to her mother's home that night under the influence of liquor.

The mother proved most uncooperative; she allowed B. to do as she pleased, knew where she was living, but would not notify the office. Three months later B. was found working as a cashier in a restaurant. She seemed much the worse for her runaway; she had no clothes, was in a poor condition physically, and had seven front teeth extracted. She was found to have been living with a blind man and admitted immorality with others. She was returned to the School for discipline and treatment.

After nine months she was paroled to her mother. She found occasional work and her conduct was fair. She soon found a permanent job working for an undertaker. She liked the work and took an interest in it and herself. In the meantime, her mother had become more cooperative and their home was much improved. Except for a rather erratic disposition B. was reported as doing well.

teeth exposed; both she and her mother returned to consider this.

About a year and a half after her first arrival

she ran to her mother who had advised her to go telling her she was working for some time wages and should be paid more. She was taken in another place but five months later she ran away. She went to her mother's home that night under the influence of liquor. The mother proved most uncooperative; she refused

to go as she pleased, knew where she was living, but would not notify the police. When asked later she was found working as a waitress in a restaurant. She seemed much the worse for her runaway; she had no clothes, was in a poor condition physically, and had seven front teeth extracted. She was found to have been living with a Chinese man and admitted incest with others. She was returned to the school for discipline and treatment.

After nine months she was returned to her mother.

She found occasional work and her conduct was fair. She soon found a permanent job working for an undertaker. She liked the work and took an interest in it and herself. In the meantime, her mother had become more cooperative and their home was much improved. Except for a rather serious illness when she was reported as doing well.

She worked at this place a year and a half, took good care of herself and became quite a dignified young lady. Plans were made for giving her an Honorable Discharge. Just at this time, however, she was arrested for drunkenness, placed in jail, and given a year's probation. A few days later she became of age. The employer allowed her to return despite her trouble and she was last heard from working at the same place.

Interpretation: A girl from a broken home that was financially inadequate. Because of circumstances the mother could not administer the proper care and supervision. Her larceny and prostitution were attempts to get the things she wanted and that her family was unable to provide for her. Her delinquencies in a way counter-balanced the deprivations she suffered at home.

Her painful, embarrassing mouth condition had much to do with her restlessness and bad disposition while on parole. She had little self-control and will power. She was excited and pleased with each new place but she soon lost interest. Her mother's attitude also increased her dissatisfaction.

Just as success brings encouragement and determination to try again so does failure bring indifference, hopelessness, and discouragement. There were many lapses in her conduct during parole but she always began her struggle again with renewed vigor. Although B. did

She worked at this place a year and a half, then
good care of herself and her family. She was a
lady. There were many things that she did
for her family. She was a very good mother
and a very good wife. She was a very good
woman. She was a very good person. She was a
very good friend. She was a very good
neighbor. She was a very good citizen.

Interpretation: A girl from a family of
the financial interests. She was a very good
woman. She was a very good mother. She was a
very good wife. She was a very good friend.
She was a very good neighbor. She was a very
good citizen. She was a very good person.
She was a very good woman. She was a very
good mother. She was a very good wife. She
was a very good friend. She was a very good
neighbor. She was a very good citizen. She
was a very good person. She was a very good
woman. She was a very good mother. She was a
very good wife. She was a very good friend.
She was a very good neighbor. She was a very
good citizen. She was a very good person.

Just as we have seen in the past, the
mission to try again to find the right
direction, and the right way. There are many
things in the world that are not right. There
are many things that are not good. There are
many things that are not true. There are many
things that are not just. There are many things
that are not fair. There are many things that
are not honest. There are many things that are
not kind. There are many things that are not
loving. There are many things that are not
peaceful. There are many things that are not
happy. There are many things that are not
good. There are many things that are not true.
There are many things that are not just. There
are many things that are not fair. There are
many things that are not honest. There are many
things that are not kind. There are many things
that are not loving. There are many things that
are not peaceful. There are many things that are
not happy. There are many things that are not
good. There are many things that are not true.

not win an Honorable Discharge, as she matured, she gained in self-control and stability. As her employment proved more successful and satisfying her interest in herself and life increased.

C. was committed at sixteen years and six months on a Stubborn Child charge. She was an only, illegitimate child whose mother had a bad reputation. At two weeks old, C. was placed in a family in Boston by her mother. The man of this family was living out of wedlock and the women succeeded one another in rapid succession. C. was six years old when the last one died. C. was removed by her mother and placed in another home. She lived in this home for eight and one-half years. Then she was found truanting from school, brought to court by the S.P.C.C., found neglected and committed to the Division of Child Guardianship. Her mother then took her to Springfield where she lived with her mother and her step-father for nine months.

Her mother had always shirked the responsibility of the child. Her father had done nothing for her. Her mother and step-father, who was blind, were both suffering from advanced stages of neuro-syphilis.

C. was in the second year of high school when

not win an honorable discharge, as the accused, who
 retained in self-control and discipline, as his only
 proved more successful and satisfying than the first -
 himself and his associates.

C. was committed at sixteen years and six months
 on a Stephen Child charge. The next day, following
 state child whose mother had a bad reputation. At the
 weeks old, C. was placed in a family in heaven by her
 mother. The son of this family was living out of
 school and the woman succeeded in placing him in a
 institution. C. was six years old when the first was
 died. C. was removed by her mother and placed in
 another home. She lived in this home for eight and
 one-half years. Then she was found wandering from
 school, brought to court by the S.P.D., found over-
 looked and committed to the Division of Child Welfare
 child. Her mother came from her to Springfield where she
 lived with her mother and her step-father for some
 months.

Her mother has always carried the responsibility
 of the child. Her father and some helping her.
 Her mother and step-father, who was blind, were both
 suffering from advanced stages of neuro-syphilis.
 C. was in the second year of high school when

she left to go to work. She did some petty stealing, was out late at night, and associated with bad companions. Her mother could not control her at all, so brought her to court. Upon examination she was found to be of dull normal intelligence, grossly untruthful, and with an entire lack of moral sense which was largely caused by the conditions under which she had been living.

She remained in the Industrial School one year and eight months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, no interference by conduct, mentality or health. Normal intelligence. "C. is a very capable, keen, and industrious girl. She carries herself well, but she is secretive and willful at times. Her conduct and attitude, however, have been good. Doubt if she will make the effort to stand up against difficulties for the sake of her future."

Matron's report: Did well in all housework. Strong points of character: capability and quiet disposition. Weak points: Too willing to be influenced by narrow associations. Takes responsibility. Good tempered. Does not steal or lie. Clean about person and room. Not low-minded. A follower. Makes close friends of one or two girls and is greatly swayed by

she left to go to work. She did some party planning, was out late at night, and associated with her companions. Her mother could not control her at all, so brought her to court. Upon examination she was found to be of dull normal intelligence, socially unskilled, and with an entire lack of moral sense which was largely caused by the conditions under which she had been living.

She remained in the industrial hospital one year and eight months.

Superintendent's report: Character considered, no interference by conduct, mentality or habits. Normal intelligence. "G. is a very capable, keen, and industrious girl. She carries herself well, but she is secretive and willful at times. Her conduct and attitude, however, have been good. Doubt if she will make the effort to stand up against criticism for the sake of her father."

Nurse's report: Did well in all assignments. Strong points of character: dependability and good disposition. Weak points: too willing to be influenced by narrow associations. Takes responsibility. Good tempered. Does not stand on her feet. Good about person and room. Not low-minded. A follower. Makes close friends of one or two girls and is greatly swayed by

them. Frank. Does not need supervision in her work. "This girl is a very orderly girl, willing to cooperate in the best way and does every thing quietly and well. I believe she will continue to do so away from school if in proper environment."

Principal's report: 2nd year high. Work averages B+. Conduct in classes good. Has improved much in reliability. Was a very sly and underhanded girl at first. Doing well in school and takes pride in work well done. English not so good as other subjects; lack of training and background. Both grammar and spelling are faulty. Nervous and self-conscious when reciting.

She was first paroled to a wage home where she made a good adjustment. Her mother seldom wrote although C. wrote to her every week. At the church she attended she accidentally met her father who was permitted to have her visit his family. Her father visited her often and seemed to be trying to make up for his former neglect. She was allowed to visit her father's family and soon became a loved, recognized member. C. was saucy and careless about her work occasionally, but remained at the same place. Three years after her parole she was permitted to have her name changed to that of her father's. Since she had almost reached age limit she was allowed to

them. Frank. Does not need supervision in her work.
 "This girl is a very orderly girl, willing to cooperate
 in the best way and does every thing neatly and well.
 I believe she will continue to do so and will be a
 fit in proper environment."

Principal's report: Had just high. Good
 averages 8+. Conducted in class good. Was improved
 much in reliability. Was a very all and well
 girl at first. Doing well in school and takes pride
 in work well done. English not as good as other
 subjects; lack of training was her reason. Good
 grammar and spelling are fairly. History and sci-
 conceptions were missing.

She was first placed in a high class where
 she made a good adjustment. Her mother said she was
 although it was to her every year. At the same
 she attended the academy and her father who was
 permitted to have her visit his family. Her father
 visited her often and seemed to be trying to make
 up for his former neglect. She was allowed to visit
 her father's family and soon became a loved, recog-
 nized member. It was hard and certainly more than
 work occasionally. It remained at the same place.
 These years after her father she was permitted to
 have her own things to that of her father's. She
 she had almost reached the limit she was allowed to

go to New York to study Hairdressing. Money she had saved while working and a previous bank account paid for her course of training. She lived at the Y.W.C.A. and was still under the supervision of the department. Her father brought her clothes. Four months later she was given an Honorable Discharge.

Interpretation: C. had grown up without supervision in the homes of people of low moral and social standing. Her early life had been without those relationships that exert a steadying, strengthening influence. Her environment was so constantly shifting there was little chance for the establishment of satisfying bonds of affection, trust, and respect. When she went to her mother's home she went to entire strangers and saw no reason why she should obey.

The cooperative attitude her family had toward the office is to be commended. Although this new, exciting relationship was at times disquieting, for the most part it helped in her readjustment. The picture would have been quite different had they been people whose standards and ideals were lower. They offered her a pleasant, protective home, the personal interest, and the love that she needed and wanted. The interest and affection offered by her family complemented the protection and supervision offered by the parole visitor.

to go down to the bottom of the lake. She was
 saved while going down a previous time. She
 for her cousin of swimming. The first of the lake
 and she will never see the first of the lake.
 her father brought her down. She was a girl.
 she was given an American's name.

Interpretation: 5. She is a girl of 15 years of age.

vision in the house of people of the lake. She will
 standing. Her early life was very different from
 relationships that exist in the lake. She is a girl
 influences. Her development and her personality are
 there was little chance for her to be a girl of 15
 existing house of people. She is a girl of 15 years
 When she went to the lake, she was very young and
 strangers and she was very young and she was very
 the cooperative relations and the lake was very
 she came to be a girl of 15 years of age. She was
 existing relationships and she was a girl of 15 years
 the most part is a girl of 15 years of age. She
 people would have been given a different name. She
 people who are older and she is very young. She
 offered her a place in the lake. She was a girl
 interest. She is a girl of 15 years of age. She
 The first of the lake is a girl of 15 years of age.
 planned the relations and the lake was very young
 the people who are.

The girl herself showed much patience and fortitude in that she never once took advantage of her position. That she was trustworthy was evidenced in the many visits to and social trips with her family she was allowed to make. The supreme test came and was passed when she went out of the State to be trained for a future vocation.

D. was committed at 16 years 6 months on a charge of Lewd, Wanton, and Lascivious Person in Speech and Behavior. The mother, a factory woman, was said to have reformed some years before D's commitment. The father, a disreputable man, had married another white woman.

D. left school in the 8th grade two years before her commitment to go to work. She was considered mentally slow, but her conduct was fair.

D. had been leading an immoral life for a year. She had sex relations with about 25 men for money, receiving from \$2 to \$10 with which she had bought clothes and other things that she wanted. She gave her mother the money she earned at work, and her mother claimed she did not know of her prostitution. The priest reported, "D. is the lowest type of girl, absolutely immoral, and has no sense of shame or respect."

The girl herself showed some resistance and reluctance in that she never once took advantage of her position. That she was trustworthy was evidenced in the many visits to and social trips with her family and was allowed to make. The subject test case and was passed when she went out of the house to be trained for a future vocation.

D. was committed at 15 years of age to a charge of Lewd, Wanton, and Dissolute Person in Speech and Behavior. The mother, a factory woman, was said to have reformed some years before D's commitment. The father, a distinguished man, had married another white woman.

D. left school in the 8th grade two years before her commitment to go to work. She was considered mentally slow, but her conduct was fair. D. had been leading an immoral life for a year.

She had sex relations with about 25 men for money, receiving from \$2 to \$10 with which she had bought clothes and other things that she wanted. She gave her mother the money she earned at work, and her mother claimed she did not know of her prostitution. The priest reported, "D. is the lowest type of girl, absolutely immoral, and has no sense of shame or respect."

At the time of commitment she was on probation on a charge of stubborn child. She had gonorrhea and a small tumor on her left breast.

She remained in the Industrial School 1 year 8 months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, interfered with by conduct. Dull normal intelligence. "Is a bright girl and has much ability but is erratic and unstable. Will probably at some time need scientific diagnosis."

Matron's report: Does housework very well when alone -others about her distract her. Weak points of character - erratic, unstable, nervous, not dependable, untruthful. She is unmoral in her attitude toward life. She takes no responsibility. Bad tempered when pressed or discovered in some prank. Emotional over any reference to her home and mother. Over-sensitive over color. Lies to get rid of blame and to get praise. Does not steal. Clean about person, untidy about room. Low-minded in talk. Not influenced by other girls. Stays to herself. Likes to stay in her room and read and write stories and poems. Lives in her imagination. Secretive. Does not need supervision in work. Does not take correction well. Enjoys music. Has no resources within herself. Threatens suicide.

Writing. She writes original poems and copies verses.

At the time of examination she was in a state of
of a change of attitude. The fact that she was
a small amount of her life's work.

The remainder of the examination period I spent

in the

Department's report: "The fact that she was
interested with by doctors. This report is of interest
"is a bright girl and has been active in her work
and successful. Will probably be home in 1935
specialist in the field."

After a report: "The fact that she was
alone - either alone or with her mother. The fact
of character - artistic, musical, dramatic, and
degradable, artistic. She is unusual in her attitude
towards life. She has no religious beliefs. She is
when placed in a situation in which she is
over any reference to her home and mother. Over the
five over color. She is not at all interested in
prize. Does not even. She is not at all interested
about men. She is not at all interested in
other girls. She is not at all interested in
room and read and with stories and poems. She is
her imagination. She is not at all interested in
in work. Does not have a creative mind. She is
has no resources within herself. She is not at all

"D. is capable but unstable, nervous and highstrung, imaginative, emotional, dreamer, most untruthful and unreliable. Does not get on well with other girls."

Principal's report: First year high. Best in English. In Sewing either very pleasant or very sulky - at times will do nothing but sit and smile at her own thoughts and gaze into space. Capable of doing very neat work. Conduct in classes: "D. has always been dramatic and desirous of attention, but during this school year a different element has seemed to enter in. At times there has been an apparent confusion of mind and a general mental unbalance. Her conversation is markedly erratic. She can do her school work well if she so desires. She did very well in all subjects the first month of this school year. After that, however, she decided she did not care to do so as it did not give her definite credits for her release from the institution. She sat in the classroom, but did nothing. When taken to task about it she stated frankly that she had no intention of doing anything and had no interest in anything we had to offer. At times she showed a manner that was rude and discourteous. She asked permission to stay home instead of attending school in order that she might think - which was granted. She has a passion for writing. She writes original poems and copies others -

"D. is capable but nervous, nervous and inconstant, imaginative, emotional, dreamy, does not think and does not act on well with other girls." Principal's report: First year, 1910-1911. In English. Is sewing either very clumsily or very nicely - at times will be working but it will make her own thoughts and take into account. Capable of doing very neat work. Conduct is pleasant. "D. has always been dramatic and has been of excellent behavior during this school year a different student has seemed to enter in. At times there has been an apparent confusion of mind and a general mental uneasiness. Her conversation is markedly erratic. She and the other school work well in the classes. She is very well in all subjects the first month of this school year. After that, however, she decided she did not want to do so as it did not give her relative grades for her release from the institution. She did in the classroom, but did nothing. When taken to her room it she stated frankly that she had no intention of doing anything and had no interest in anything we had to offer. At times she showed a manner that was rude and discourteous. She asked permission to stay home instead of attending school in order that she might think - which was granted. She had a question for writing. She writes original poems and copies others -

learns all the popular songs she can. If forbidden to have a pencil she invariably manages to secure one somewhere and conceals it."

Medical report: Slides and tests negative; breast seems apparently well.

She was paroled home to her mother and soon got a CWA job in a factory. Her work was steady, but her conduct and moods variable. A little more than a year later she was found to be seven months pregnant. She told a story of being picked up by a young white man as she left a cinema one night. This man took her to his house and had intercourse with her. It was discovered that he was a young Jewish intern in a hospital in the town where she lived. She admitted relations with another white man and her stories and dates were so conflicting neither could be held responsible. She was taken to the State Infirmary where the baby was born, died, and was buried. She ran from the Infirmary and went to the Boston M.S.P.C.C. She was placed over-night in one of their boarding homes. When they learned she was a paroled girl they turned her over to this office. She was in a very ugly mood and was taken to the Psychopathic Hospital for observation after the Sisters had refused to keep her at the House of Good Shephard. The Hospital

learned all the popular songs and dances. It happened
to have a passion for inventing melodies to words and
sometimes and sometimes it.

Medical report: illness and death.

Illness seems apparently well.

She was married to her mother and soon got
a GWA job in a factory. Her work was steady, but her
conduct and mood were variable. A little more than a year
later she was found to be seven months pregnant.
She told a story of being picked up by a young man
man as she left a cinema one night. This man took her
to his house and had intercourse with her. It was
discovered that he was a young Jewish man in a
hospital in the town where she lived. She admitted
relations with another white man and her mother and
father were so conflicting matter could be said
responsibly. She was taken to the State Infirmary
where the baby was born, died, and was buried. She
ran from the Infirmary and went to the house of her
mother. She was placed over-night in one of many rooms
rooms. When they learned she was a Jew they
called her over to this office. She was in a very
high mood and was taken to the psychiatric hospital
for observation after the doctors had talked to her
her at the House of Good Shepherd. The hospital

diagnosed her as "a conduct and personality problem - not insane - average intelligence." They suggested a change of visitors. When she was brought back to the office she was vile and impudent, tore her coat to shreds and had to be removed by a policeman. She was taken to a boarding home until plans could be completed for sending her to her paternal grandmother as her mother refused to take her back. D., however, refused to go saying she was white, not colored. She was returned to the School and a month later, because of gross misconduct, was transferred to the Reformatory for Women.

Interpretation: There are some subtle factors affecting this case. Chief among them is the confusion caused by the conflict in races. Not only was there a mixture of white and colored but a mixture of Irish and Portuguese, radically differing white and colored races. The cultures of the two races are altogether different. It seems that the only point at which these parents met was their immorality. They were both people of low social and moral standards.

D., though living with her mother, was considered colored. She resented this and thought of herself as being white. To increase her difficulty the family lived in a city with a large colored Portuguese population so that she was constantly reminded of that

disappeared her as "a woman of low intelligence" - not in the - average intelligence." They suggested a change of visitors. When she was brought back to the office she was very and impudent, but she was to be removed by a policeman. She was taken to a hospital where she died. After death she listed for sending her to her father's home. Her mother refused to take her back. A. J. however, returned to go saying she was white, not colored. She was returned to the hospital and a nurse later, a woman of those misadventures, was transferred to the hospital for women.

Interpretation: There are some who are serious affecting this case. What would seem to be the conclusion caused by the conflict in race. Not only was there a mixture of white and colored but a mixture of Irish and Portuguese, radically differing white and colored races. The cultures of the two races are completely different. It seems that the only point at which these parents met was racial immaturity. They were both people of low social and moral standards.

B., though living with her mother, was considered colored. She resented this and sought to herself as being white. To illustrate her difficulty the family lived in a city with a large colored Portuguese population so that she was consequently isolated at that

which she wanted to forget.

She detested her father and had no respect for her mother. These unnatural, conflicting emotions led to a neurotic condition. She began to dwell on her peculiar condition in life and tried to imagine herself in happier, more satisfying circumstances.

Her excessive sex delinquencies may have been an attempt to throw off these emotions or they may have been an unconscious seeking of revenge. There may have been an unconscious or even recognized urge to hurt her mother. There also may have been an attempt to strike back at her father through other men. It's almost certain she used this means of securing those clothes and other wanted pleasures that her mother could not give her.

While in the School her neurotic condition increased. She lived even more in her imagination. She was tending strongly toward the psychopathic personality.

She was paroled home where the atmosphere was none too congenial. Her CWA work, only a few days each week, was not absorbing. She had no strong religious affiliations. Hence, she sought escape again in satisfying sex experience.

After the birth and death of her baby she was

which she wanted to forget.

She detested her father and had no love for

her mother. These unhappy, conflicting emotions

in a nervous condition. She began to feel

peculiar conditions in life and tried to explain them

in a chapter, more satisfying to herself.

Her excessive and unreasonable demands

an attempt to show off these emotions of love and

been so unreasonable feeling of revenge. In the end

been an unconscious or over-estimated aim to

her mother. These aims may have been an attempt to

bring back to her the same old aim. It is

almost certain that this means of seeking

clothes and other wanted possessions that her father

could not give her.

While in the school her mental state

improved. She lived even more in her imagination.

She was reading strongly through the pages of her

novels.

She was given some time and attention

from her mother. Her own work, only a few

each week, was not considered. She had no

religious affiliations. Her mother was again

in a religious experience.

After the birth and death of her baby she was

almost completely disorganized. She rebelled outwardly as well as inwardly. Her tensions and conflicts were increased. When she was sent back to the School this meant further antagonism. As the School could do nothing for her at this stage of her disintegration she was sent to the Reformatory. D's unsocial behavior could not be changed because the forces that determined it could not be altered - the conflicting emotions brought on by her environment and heredity were never touched by the treatment of parole.

E. was committed at the age of 16 years 5 months on a charge of Disturbing the Peace.

She was an illegitimate child, the 3rd of 6 children. Her mother, a white woman, had been forced to marry a white man at the age of 14 years. There were two children by this marriage. E. and all the younger children were illegitimate by a colored man. E's mother and step-father were separated. The mother had been sent to the Reformatory for Women several times. The reputation of the maternal grand-parent was bad.

At the time of her commitment E. was in the 7th grade, considered mentally deficient.

When she was 8 years of age she was taken by

the Division of Child Guardianship as a neglected child and placed in a foster home. She lived in this home 4 years. She was removed to another foster home where she stayed 8 months. She did not like this foster mother, was dishonest, untruthful, revengeful, and destructive. She was allowed to go back to the former place where she was well liked and an accepted member of the family.

One day she make fake telephone calls which sent the police ambulance, the Fire Department, a bed spring, an undertaker, a plumber, a doctor, and two large grocery order from different stores to the home she had lived in for 8 month. She also sent the children of another family home from school in the middle of a school session.

E. insisted she did not do this and her foster mother said she could not have used the phone without being seen by some member of the family. Several people, however, claimed to have recognized her voice and it was learned she was home from school at the time the calls were made.

She remained in the School 1 year.

The Superintendent's report: Course completed, no interference. Dull normal intelligence. "Has done very well. Impertinent. Variable and easily discouraged. Needs some one to give her personal interest."

the Division of Child Development as a registered child
and placed in a foster home. She lived in this home
4 years. She was removed to another foster home where
she stayed a month. She did not like this foster
mother, was dishonest, antisocial, violent, and
destructive. She was allowed to go back to the foster
place where she was well liked and an excellent mother
of the family.

One day she came home with a telephone call which said
the police ambulance, the fire department, a car
accident, an ambulance, a fire, a doctor, and two
large groups of children from different states to the home
she had lived in for a month. She said that she
children of another family home from school in the
middle of a school session.
B. insisted she did not do this and her foster
mother said she could not have used the phone without
being seen by some member of the family. Several
people, however, claimed to have recognized her voice
and it was learned she was home from school at the
time the calls were made.

She remained in the school 1 year.
The superintendent's report: "Goodly completed,
no interest in. Only normal intelligence." "Was done
very well. Impatient. Variable and easily dis-
couraged. Needs some one to give her personal interest."

Principal's report: 1st year high school. Average work, usually good conduct. Quick temper, but controls it reasonably well. Varying moods, and is the type of girl who needs constant bracing and encouraging. Inclined to become infatuated with other girls. Rather slow to grasp work, but once she understood she seemed to retain the information.

Matron's report: Girl is quite trustworthy, dependable and helpful. Strong points of character, stability, quite square and upright about facing difficulties. Does not lie or steal. Is clean, not low-minded. Usually frank. "I think this girl is well intentioned and wants to do right."

She was paroled to a wage home where she did well, and attended church regularly. In a few months, however, she got involved with a family of poor reputation. She constantly visited her foster home- these visits were on the whole helpful, but sometime proved upsetting. At times she was dissatisfied and unhappy in her place after a visit. About a year later she left her employer without permission and spent the night with some friends. She said she was tired of the repression and close supervision and of her employer's complaints of sickness. She said she wanted some social life. She was resentful about the State control

and regulations. She met and grew very fond of a boy who was later sent to State Prison for "robbery and putting in fear". Her work went very well. She was loyal and devoted to her boy friend all the time he was in prison. She had much difficulty in making friends; she always expected disapproval. She showed signs of mental strain for a time and her conduct was disturbed - she was restless, irritable and unhappy. But she adjusted herself to the need of helping the young man.

She was given an Honorable Discharge and continued to work at the same job. Four months later she was married in the boy's home.

Interpretation: This girl came from a home of low standards. Until she was 8 years old she had lived in an atmosphere of lax morals and family disharmony. Her mother's husband knew of her association with the colored man and there was much quarreling. Finally he left, taking his two children with him.

The foster home in which E. lived offered more security and pleasant family life. The foster mother grew very fond of E. and was persuaded against adopting E. only because of her poor health and advancing years. There was no reason given for the change of homes but it is thought E. resented being moved.

and regulations. She met him from very early on. She
who was later sent to State Prison for "robbery and
possessing in fear". Her work was very good. She was
loved and devoted to her job. In 1911 she was
was in prison. She had many friends and was
friends; she always expressed sympathy. She showed
signs of mental strain for a time and her health was
disturbed - she was restless, irritable and unhappy.
But she adjusted herself to the need of helping the
young men.
She was given an absolute discharge and con-
tinued to work at the same job. From 1911 to 1912
she was married in the city of New York.
Interpretation: This girl came from a home of
low standards. Until she was a year old she had lived
in an atmosphere of lawlessness and family quarrels.
Her mother's husband knew of her association with the
colored men and there was much gossiping. Finally
he left, taking his two children with him.
The foster home in which A. lived offered her
security and pleasant family life. The foster mother
grew very fond of A. and was devoted to her. A. grew
A. only because of her poor health and advancing years.
There was no reason given for the change of home, but
it is thought A. resented being moved.

It is not known whether the second foster mother was unkind to E. or whether E. rejected any offers of sympathy and kindness. At any rate we do know she was unhappy there and did every thing she could to make life unpleasant for her foster mother.

As she refused to give up her attachment for the former person and was so stubborn in this home she was allowed to return.

Then, as a stroke of revenge for real or fancied injustices, she thought of this ingenious method of embarrassing the second foster mother. There is a possibility she wished serious trouble as well as annoyance would ensue.

The personality of this girl is quite different from that of D. There is nothing recorded in the history of a conflict within her due to the different racial background. There is the possibility, of course, that it was there. That may have been the cause of the friction between her and the foster mother. But if such inner conflict were present it seems, from the information we possess, that her personality was strong enough to overcome it.

She was revolting against the control and regulations of the State during her parole. She found an outlet for her emotions and a center for her affections in this boy. His trouble proved most upsetting to her,

It is not known whether the second person mentioned
was acting for the British A. I. or whether he was
of sympathy and assistance. It may have been the
was unhappy about the A. I. and was trying to
like sympathy for her, though not.
The first person mentioned in the report was
former person and was an informant in the same way
was allowed to remain.
Then, as a result of the report of the first person,
information, the report of the second person was
concerning the second person's mother. This is a
possibility and the first person's mother is still
anonymous was the same.
The possibility of this is quite different
from that of the first person mentioned in the
history of a certain person who was in the United
racial background. There is no possibility of this
that is not true. That may have been the reason for
relation between her and the first person. But it
and other contacts were possible to make, then the
information we possess, that the possibility was not
enough to overcome it.
The new revelation against the second person
action of the State during the period. The second
action for the second person and a number of other persons
in this way. The second person was not acting in this

but she thought he needed her loyalty and love and this helped to steady her. Where she had been dwelling on her own injuries and restrictions she began to think of his plight and her "need to be needed" was satisfied.

F. was committed at 15 years on a charge of Lewd, Wanton, and Lascivious Person in Speech and Behavior.

She was an only child of colored Portuguese parents, born in an alms house. She had never seen her father who had left her mother before the birth of the child. At the time of her commitment he was a patient in a Veteran's Hospital in San Francisco. Her mother's reputation was bad; a former inmate of the Woman's Reformatory. There was a step-father whose address at the time was unknown; both he and F's mother had commercialized their immorality.

The maternal grandparents were separated. The grandmother was white and the grandfather colored. F. had lived with first one then the other.

The grandparents were Catholic and F. was Protestant.

F. was in the 8th grade, considered mentally deficient.

With other girls she had visited houses of ill-fame, was immoral with both men and boys. She ran away

but she thought he needed her loyalty and love and she
helped to steady her. When she was being visited on
her own injuries and restlessness she began to think
of his flight and her "house to be broken" was broken.

W. was admitted to the house on a special
leave, Kansas, and eventually taken to prison and
behaviour.

The woman who only called at various times
patients, born in an alien house. She had never seen
her father who had left her mother before she was
of the child. At the time of her commitment he was a
gentleman in a Western's hospital in San Francisco. Her
mother's reputation was bad; a former inmate of the
Woman's Reformatory. There was a day-when those
address at the time was unknown; soon it was
mother had demonstrated their immorality.

The maternal grandmother was deceased. The
grandmother was white and the grandmother colored. W.
had lived with first one then the other.
The grandmothers were Catholic and W. was

Protestant.
W. was in the old grand, considered mainly
delicious.
With other girls and had visited houses of ill-
fame, was immoral with both men and boys. She ran away

to another city with a Chinese girl where both indulged in immorality.

She remained in the school 2 years 8 months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, interfered with by conduct. Dull normal intelligence. "A very good worker, is capable, not always dependable. Disposition quite even. Prone to get involved in sentimental affair with some girl. Tries very hard. Is a good cook. Has improved greatly in past year."

Matron's report: Vivacious, impulsive, but clean-minded. Strong points of character, good principles. Weak point, lack of self-control. Very clean. Little influenced by others. Good tempered. Does not lie or steal. Takes responsibility, has executive ability. Frank. Religiously inclined. "Has done exceptionally well in every branch of work. Has a pleasant nature. Is faithful to her duties and more stable than most girls at her age."

Principal's report: 1st year high school. "Causes little trouble in the classroom. She is doing very well at present time, but she has not been at all reliable and is the type of girl who has been involved in silly, sentimental ways with other girls. She has a rather unpleasant disposition but does not show it much and does try to improve. She has done satisfactory work in school; interested and works hard.

to another city with a Chinese girl while being in
in America.

She remained in the school for a number

Superintendent's report: Since graduation,

interested in the subject. Will attend school

"A very good worker, is capable, and always

disposition quite even. From her father

sentimental affair with some girl. This very

is a good worker. Has improved greatly in

Master's report: Intelligent, industrious,

clear-minded. Strong points of character, good

principles. Good worker, good at school work.

class. Little inclination to work, good

Does not like to work. Some responsibility,

executive ability. Some. Little responsibility.

"Has good executive ability well in work, strong

has a pleasant nature. Is inclined to be

more stable than most girls of her age.

Principal's report: Is very high

"Gives little trouble in the classroom. She is

very well at present time, and she has not

reliable and is the type of girl who has

is able, sentimental with other girls. She

a rather unpleasant disposition but does not

much and does try to improve. She has

factory work in school; interested in work.

She does not show much initiative but does volunteer more often than formerly and is taking a more active part in the work. Has little general information."

In her first wage home the children were most trying. Her work and conduct were good but the children were too hard to control; stayed only a few weeks. She was placed in another home where she did well for about a year then had to have an operation for appendicitis. After her recovery she was placed again. She did very well except for occasional impudence and mild trouble with boys. Several months later she admitted immorality with a man and upon examination was found to have gonorrhea. She was treated for this and as there were many men and boys hanging around where she worked she was removed. In this home she was very haughty and disagreeable. She remained a year, however, until an old spine injury had to be relieved by an operation. She was in a cast for many weeks. After recovery she was placed again for 5 months then allowed to go home to her grandmother. She did very well for a while then became involved with men and boys. She left her grandmother and went out of the State to live with her mother. As she was so near her majority she was allowed to stay and the police of that city asked to check her conduct. She became of age soon after.

she does not show much initiative but does volunteer more often than formerly and is taking a more active part in the work. Her little general information. In her first weeks home she exhibited some good things. Her work and conduct were good and the children were not hard to control; during the first weeks. She was placed in school home again and did well for about a year then had to have an operation. After her recovery she was placed in the old very well except for occasional indisposition and mild trouble with eyes. Several months later she admitted immaturity with a mild and good examination was found to have gone wrong. She was placed in this and as there were many men and boys hanging around there she worked she was removed. In this room she was very naughty and disobedient. She remained a year, however, until an old spine injury had to be relieved by an operation. She was in a good way when. After recovery she was placed again in a home and then allowed to go home to her grandmother. She did very well for a while then became involved with men and boys. She left her grandmother and went back to the home to live with her mother. As she was so well behaved and was allowed to stay and the police as well as to be sent to check her conduct. She became of age and later.

Interpretation: F. came from a family of incompetent people. Not only were they immoral but they lived on a low economic and social scale.

She was born in an alms house; her mother paid little or no attention to her. She was shifted around from one grandparent to another. Her mentality was limited; she had no intellectual interests; there was no normal, healthy, physical activity. Her home life lacked unity, love, and general family stability. Her sex alliances were an attempt to find those affectional responses that her life lacked. She was hardly old enough to realize the serious consequence of her acts and she had not had the training necessary to create in her any personal standards of clean living.

While on parole she still sought the satisfactions offered by alliances with men. Her illnesses may have increased this need for affection. Despite many months of restriction, supervision, and help by her visitor she had not built up enough resistance to overcome the bad influences of her home environment.

She resented the control attempted by her grandmother. Her mother and grandmother were constantly quarreling. F. took advantage of this situation to escape her grandmother's restraining hand by going away with her mother.

The differences in racial and religious back-

Interviewed: E. Scott Brown, January 17, 1964
 competent people. But only after they had been
 lives on a few occasions and some of them.
 She was born in the same house; her mother said
 little or no attention to her. She was often
 from one grandmother to another. But she was
 limited; she had no intellectual interest; she was
 no normal, healthy, happy child. She was
 looked only, love, and general family affection. The
 and differences were so strong as to be almost
 responses that her life had. She was very
 enough to realize the serious consequences of her
 and she had had the training necessary to
 in her own personal development of living.
 while on parole she still had the satisfaction
 offered by differences with men. Her mother had
 increased this need for affection. Her mother
 of restriction, supervision, and help of her
 she had not built up enough resistance to overcome
 and influence of her home environment.
 She resented the control exercised by her grand-
 mother. Her mother and grandmother were constantly
 questioning. E. Scott Brown, of this situation
 escape for grandmother's restriction had to go
 with her mother.
 The difference in mental and physical

ground may have had their effect on this girl's behavior and attitude but not much suggestion is given in the history.

G. was committed at the age of 15 years 11 months on a charge of Lewd, Wanton, and Lascivious Person in Speech and Behavior.

G. was the 2nd of 5 children, 3 of which were illegitimate. Her parents were Portuguese and had never been married. The father of these three supported them. The mother had married the man who was the father of the other two. They were separated. Mother was ignorant but tried to do the best she could for her daughter.

G. had been placed by the Children's Aid Association in the home of an aunt as the mother was working out of the home all day and could not supervise G. properly. The aunt and uncle separated and G. went to work for a family where she lived in the house. She had left school $2\frac{1}{2}$ years before in the 6th grade.

She met a man with whom she kept company, had immoral relations with him and became pregnant. She denied immorality with any other man. The marriage was discouraged because the man claimed not to care for the girl and said she had been "running wild" with boys. He was placed in jail for one year.

Ground may have the effect of the child's position
and attitude but not the position of the
history.

2. was committed at the age of 12 years to a
on a charge of being a vagrant, and was
speech and behavior.

3. was the son of a millwright, 3 or 4 years
illegitimate. Her mother was a millwright and
never been married. The father of the child was
them. The mother was married to a man who was
father of the child. They were married in
was ignorant and tried to do the best for the
daughter.

4. had been placed in the child's care
Association in the hope of making the mother
working out of the house all day and could not
6. property. The mother was a millwright and
to work for a family of 4 or 5 in the house. She
had left school at 12 years of age in the 5th grade.

5. was a man who was a millwright and
immoral relations with him and became pregnant. She
began immoral relations with him. The mother was
discouraged because she was a millwright and was
girl and said she had been "running wild" in a
he was placed in jail for one year.

G. remained in the School one month, then was sent to the State Infirmary for confinement. She remained here eleven months. Then the baby was taken by the Division of Child Guardianship and she was returned to the School. One year later she was placed in a wage home.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, no interference. High grade moron. "G. has been a good girl in the school, responsive and helpful. She has done much better in the kitchen course than her rating warrants. Doubtless, she is very easily influenced in the community, but not here. Is a slow plodder, but is intelligent along industrial lines."

Matron's report: "Likely to fail morally. Is a very kindhearted girl, very fond of children and has good intentions but is weak and easily influenced." Takes no responsibility. Good tempered. Neither lies nor steals. Clean, not low-minded. A follower. Frank. Religiously inclined.

Principal's report: Never gives any trouble in the classroom. Very much retarded mentally.

When she was first paroled she was worried about her baby, was moody and bad tempered. A visit to the baby helped her some, but she grew restless and dejected again; thought the world was against her. The employer grew impatient and unsympathetic and she was placed after

U. remained in the hospital for some time, but was sent to the Great Lakes for treatment. He remained there a long time. After the war, he was by the Division of Civil Engineering and was sent to the hospital. This year, he was sent to a large home.

Superintendent's report: U. remained in the hospital for some time, but was sent to the Great Lakes for treatment. He remained there a long time. After the war, he was by the Division of Civil Engineering and was sent to the hospital. This year, he was sent to a large home.

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U. remained in the hospital for some time, but was sent to the Great Lakes for treatment. He remained there a long time. After the war, he was by the Division of Civil Engineering and was sent to the hospital. This year, he was sent to a large home.

one year in another home. She was very moody and low in spirits. She became pregnant again and was sent to the State Infirmary. After the birth of another son she was returned to the last place. G. was very despondent and very moody. She said she loved the father of the first child and wanted to marry him but was afraid he would not if he knew of the birth of the second child. She was allowed to marry the man and they went to her mother's to live. Her husband soon provided a home for her and his baby. She was very happy. The husband was good to her and a few months before she came of age she was pregnant again.

Interpretation: A mentally incompetent girl who came from a home and a locality where illegitimacy was accepted. She was kindhearted, easily influenced, and gratefully accepted the petting and admiration which she craved. The home in which she worked did not offer the interest and protection that she needed at this time.

While on parole she worried a great deal about her baby and wanted to marry the father of the child because she really loved him. She accepted the satisfaction offered by other men because she was so easily influenced and did not have the association of the man she wanted. She wanted affection generously given and companionship.

one year in another home. One day very early in the
in spirit. She became friendly again and was soon
to the State Jail. After the birth of another
son she was returned to the first place. She was
dependent and very good. But she was not the
father of the first child and seemed to have no
was afraid he would not be known to her. She
second child. She was allowed to stay in the same
they went to her mother's to live. Her husband soon
provided a home for her and her baby. She was very
happy. The husband was good to her and the mother
before the same of age and was very good again.

Interpretation: A woman is described as a
who came from a home and a family where intelligence
was accepted. She was kindhearted, easily influenced,
and generally accepted the people and conditions
which she stayed. The home in which she was raised
not after the interest and protection that she needed
at this time.

While on parole she worked a great deal about
her baby and wanted to marry the father of the child
because she really loved him. She accepted the situa-
tion offered by other men because she was so easily
influenced and did not have the education of the man
she wanted. She wanted affection generally given and
companionship.

Her marriage sanctioned the joy and satisfaction her weak will and impulsiveness could not have prevented her from getting otherwise.

H. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of 14 years 11 months on a charge of Lewdness.

This was an only child who had been placed in a boarding home at 9 weeks by her mother; she remained here until she was nine years old. Then, when this foster mother died, her mother placed her in an institution out of the State where she remained until she was fourteen years old. Her mother then brought her back to Boston where she lived with her mother until her mother died seven months later. After the mother's death, H. went to live with her father who was drunken and shiftless and living with another woman.

The parents were married after the child's birth; the father never showed any interest in her and did not care what became of her. During the time the girl was with her father she was presumably abused and nagged, and he was unable to control her. The girl detested her father but was loyal to her mother's memory.

H. left the institution where she was more or less restricted and went into a very immoral atmosphere at the beginning of adolescence. Both her parents were a bad pattern for her and she, being a dynamic and

Her marriage annulled and she was returning
her work with and irregularly during the year
ventured her from getting married.

B. was committed to the Industrial School at the
age of 14 years in consequence of a charge of larceny.
This was an only child and had been placed in
a boarding home at 9 weeks of age; and remained
here until she was nine years old. When, upon this
last mother died, her mother placed her in an insti-
tution and at the same time she remained until she
was thirteen years old. Her mother then brought her
back to Boston where she lived with her mother until
her mother died several months later. After the mother's
death, B. went to live with her father who was a
and a physician and living at the same time.

The parents were married after some of the father's
the father never moved and remained in his old home
care when he came to live. During the time the girl was
with her father she was extremely abused and neglected,
and he was unable to control her. The girl deserted
her father but was loyal to her mother's memory.

B. left the institution where she was kept
less restricted and went into a very liberal atmosphere
at the beginning of adolescence. Both her parents were
a bad pattern for her and she, being a dynamic and

pleasure-loving person, easily drifted into a poor crowd. She was immoral with five different boys, stayed out all night, and danced in night clubs.

She remained in the School one year, eight months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed although interfered with somewhat by conduct. Border-line intelligence. "H. has ability but she has been more or less indifferent; could have accomplished much more and made more progress if she had exerted herself to do so. Is not always reliable; inclined not to think herself at fault. Unfortunate for her that she has not been more responsive. Needs firm, close supervision."

Matron's report: Work in house good, though not especially efficient; only works as a way to get out of the institution. Lazy. Weak points of character, unreliable, irresponsible. Good tempered. Lies to get rid of blame. Does not steal. Clean, but untidy. Sensitive. "H. has been a hard girl to train in housework; does not care to work; has been impudent and saucy."

Principal's report: "While here we have found her absolutely unsatisfactory both as to work and desire to improve. She shows not the least interest in doing anything to help herself. She dislikes work of all

pressure-loving person, usually, and it is a good
crowd. The was limited with the difficulty of
stayed out all night, and worked in the night.
The remained in the school for the night.

months.

Mr. [Name] has reported: [Name] has been
although reported in the [Name] of [Name]. [Name]
line intelligence. "I have ability but have been
more or less [Name]; [Name] have [Name] when
more and more [Name] in the [Name] [Name]
to do so. Is not always [Name]; [Name] not so
which [Name] as [Name]. [Name] for [Name] and
has not been more [Name]. [Name] [Name] [Name]
vision."

Mr. [Name] has reported: [Name] in [Name] [Name] and
especially [Name]; [Name] as a way to [Name]
of the [Name]. [Name]. [Name] [Name] of [Name]
[Name], [Name]. [Name] [Name]. [Name] [Name]
Get rid of [Name]. [Name] [Name]. [Name] [Name]
[Name]. "I have been a [Name] [Name] in [Name]
work; [Name] [Name] [Name]; [Name] [Name] [Name] and
[Name]."

Mr. [Name] has reported: "I have been [Name]
[Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
to [Name]. [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]
[Name] to [Name]. [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name] [Name]

kinds and has no intention of doing it. I do not know of one thing that she has accomplished. All she wants is an irresponsible, good time. The one thing she does like to do is cook. She did well in her domestic science course."

Medical report showed poor hearing due to former abscesses in ears.

H. was paroled to the home of a relative of her first foster mother. This home was materially very good but the woman had no control over H. who became defiant, uncontrollable and involved with a married man. Ten months after her placement she was reported as missing. The office was unable to locate her although she frequently was seen in houses of ill-fame. She was drinking heavily and reported as living without visible means of support. Four months later she was arrested on a charge of Idle and Disorderly Conduct, under an assumed name, with another paroled girl, and returned to the office. She had never had a sense of honor. She had made repeated appointments with the office that she never kept. She was returned to the School for discipline and treatment.

After seven months she was paroled to a wage home where she did not do well at all. She was removed, refused several jobs, and insisted upon going back to the foster home. She was placed in a boarding home

kind of a... of one... is an... like... science...

Medical... discussed in...

It was... first... good... patients... and means... also... the... taking... means of support... on a... assumed... to the... she had... first she... for... After... some... returned... the...

where she was continually ugly, disobedient, and created discontent among the other boarding girls. She was allowed to go out days looking for work. She would be gone all day, come in late and refuse to explain her trips. She was being immoral with several men. H. was returned again to the School for discipline and treatment.

This stay lasted five months. She was then tried again in the guardian's home. She worked in several places and was always involved with some man. Five months later she was again reported missing and was still missing when she came of age eight months later.

Interpretation: One might safely say H. was the victim of untoward circumstances. Her frequent moves as a child had allowed her no time to form loyalties or sustaining habits. The deaths of her foster mother and her mother, her father's indifference and treatment had deprived her of all affection. Her living in an immoral atmosphere had plunged her into delinquency just at the time when she needed love, guidance, and attention. She probably realized in a vague way she was the victim of conditions over which she had no control and resented being sent to the Industrial School. She became bitter and resisted all authority. She refused to accept everything parole

had to offer. Suggestions and force were alike rejected.

Her continued delinquencies reveal a desperate search for the satisfying relationships that might have been forthcoming if some rapport could have been obtained with this girl.

I. was transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship at the age of sixteen.

She was an illegitimate, only child whose mother had brought her to Boston from the South when she was about thirteen years old. The mother was separated from the girl's step-father, and had a boy friend with whom I. had been immoral. Her mother had beat her terribly saying the girl needed the severe correction.

I. was in the 6th grade, mentally deficient, probably five years retarded.

As a State ward she had lived in five foster homes where she was quarrelsome, quick tempered, incorrigible and stubborn.

She remained in the School for two years.

Superintendent's report: Course completed without interference. Dull normal intelligence. Has done best work in kitchen course. Is capable along this line, especially cooking. "I. craves attention and will "clown" if necessary to get it. Has gained

had to offer. The question and doubt were still present.
Her continued belief, however, was in the fact
search for the missing. The fact was that she
been told that it was not possible to have been
found with this girl.

I was informed from the night of the
Guarantee at the age of sixteen.
The fact was that she was, with some other
had brought her to London from the same place and was
about fifteen years old. The mother was
from the girl's step-father, and was a very kind
with whom I had been brought. Her mother had been
her father's step-father. The girl was the same
reaction.

I was in the 15th Street, London, England,
probably five years before.
As a child she had been in the same
house where she was brought, and was
indistinguishable from the others.
She remained in the same place for some time.
Superintendent's report: The girl was
without interference. The girl was
does not seem to have been. It is not clear
this time, especially because. It is not clear
and will follow. It is necessary to get it. It is clear

a great deal in self-control. Is childish at times."

Matron's report: Weak points, indolent and disorderly. Usually good tempered. Lies about her work to get rid of blame. Very careless about her person, keeps untidy room. Not low-minded. Is a leader, not influenced by others. "Needs supervision; does not take life seriously. Fond of amusing girls, less fond of work yet can do well when she applies herself. Fond of reading."

Principal's report: Promoted to 7th grade, conduct in classes fair, somewhat erratic; at times is enthusiastic and again is lazy and indifferent. Loves to attract attention. At times is sullen when corrected. Does not do well in academic classes, repeated 6A and 6B grades. Much interested in reading. Fond of Bible study. Domestic Science, very good results. Showed a good attitude and very good effort. Fairly neat about work.

I. was placed in a wage home from which she ran away because she had a quarrel with the employer. She was returned to the School for discipline. She remained seven months.

When she was paroled again she was tried in eight different homes in two years in none of which did she make a good adjustment. She ran from her last place and was found in a house of ill-fame in New

Jersey. A few months later she became of age. She was last reported as a cook in a fraternity house.

Interpretation: This girl had come from a small Southern town to a congested area of a big city where the mode of living was entirely different. As an illegitimate child she had missed all the assets of natural family life. Her mother had set before her no pattern of high moral standards.

Her limited intelligence, the attractions of the new environment and the suggestions of men and undesirable companions combined to lead her into delinquent acts. She did not have the natural and acquired stamina to resist these forces.

Before her commitment the series of foster mothers probably did not spend the time and effort to understand her. Her actions and attitudes served to antagonize them while she herself did not have the intelligence and training to enable her to control herself.

Her mother did not know how to control her, resorted to extreme punishment and probably did not give her much affection. After the episode with the boyfriend there might possibly have been real hatred directed toward the girl.

I. was starved for affection and attention and went to all lengths to attain these desires.

Jersey. A few months later the woman was
last reported as a book in a library named.

Interpretation: This girl had been from a small

town to a crowded city of 50,000 people.
The mode of living was entirely different. In the
illiterate circle she had missed all the social
natural family life. Her mother had left before she
had pattern of high moral standards.

Her limited intelligence, her susceptibility to
the new environment and the suggestion of a new
moralistic composition seemed to lead her into
delinquent acts. She did not have the necessary
acquired attitude to resist these forces.

Before her commitment the police of Jersey
thought probably she was going to be a victim of
understand her. Her actions and attitudes seemed to
anticipate them while she herself did not have the
intelligence and ability to resist the social
pressure.

Her mother did not know how to control her,
resorted to extreme punishment and probably did not give
her much attention. After the episode in the city
trying there might possibly have been some relief
directed towards the girl.

I was advised for attention and attention was
given to all attempts to control these children.

While on parole her restlessness, erratic behavior and desire for attention reacted unfavorably to her employers so that her placements were failures. As her failures accumulated she grew more restless and ran away from her difficulties.

It seems that the visitor made every effort to place this girl in a steadying environment. Different localities and different types of families were chosen but she was so unstable she could not adjust to any of them.

J. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of fifteen years on a Stubborn Child charge.

This girl was the fifth of seven children. The family came from the West Indies where the girl's father had died. Her mother came to Boston after her husband's death and married another West Indian. She brought her children here one by one, J. being the last and about five years old at the time of arrival. The step-father was kindly, the family was self-supporting and had a good reputation. The mother, however, could not control this girl. She had been sexually delinquent and stayed out all night frequently.

One of the court workers suggested she might do much better under the simpler conditions of the West Indies.

While on parole for the first time, she had
behavior and habits that attracted attention and
her employers so that her employment was limited.
As her father's household was growing smaller
and away from her childhood.

It seems that the first time she was
placed into a boarding establishment. She was
isolated and distant from the other women in the
but she was so nervous and could not adjust to the
then.

It was suggested to the Indian agent that
the age of fifteen years as a minimum for
This girl was the fifth of seven children.

The family came from the State of Indiana where the girl's
father had died. Her mother came to the State after her
husband's death and married another man.

Brought her children here on 12th, 1900, and
last and about five years old at the time of arrival.
The step-father was living, the family was well-

porting and had a good reputation. The mother, however,
could not control this girl. She had been sexually
delinquent and stayed out all night.

One of the worst cases of delinquency in the West
much better under the proper supervision of the State
Indian.

She remained at the School one year, eleven months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed with no interference. "Is a capable girl along industrial lines but has had few advantages. Has been responsive and interested in the kitchen training. Has been reliable and is able to carry responsibility."

Matron's report: Thorough in all courses. Strong point of character, loyalty. Weak point, easily led. Good tempered, seldom sullen, does not lie or steal. Very clean, not low-minded. Personal resources, reading, studying, sewing. Frank. Takes correction well if she thinks she deserves it. "A very steady, reliable girl, agreeable and desirous of pleasing others. Eager to study music. Wants to work out but be able to go home nights. Will make a good servant."

Principal's report: Has made much improvement lately. Is putting better effort into her work. She has a very poor background for her school work. Her English, especially her written English, is poor. She finds it difficult to grasp the daily work. She has been interested in current events and brings in many clippings. Domestic science, excellent work."

The Trustees decided to give this girl a chance to fulfill her period of parole in her own home. She caused no concern to her mother or to the visitor

during the entire time of the parole. She was a very pleasing girl to visit. The mother was very cooperative and friendly and never ceased to express her appreciation for what had been done for J. The girl worked, with the exception of a few weeks, for the same family since she left the school. The family for which she worked was well known to her mother. They took a very active interest in the girl's progress. J. was a great help financially to her mother, and many times when her mother was unable to meet her financial obligations, J. would take from her small store of savings and insist that her mother use it.

The visitor felt that this girl developed very high standards in herself and was very much deserving of an Honorable Discharge which was awarded.

Interpretation: This girl's delinquences may be attributed to the conflicts of culture. The family, accustomed to the simple environment of one country, had been transplanted to a large city in another country where the mode of living was altogether different. The mother could not carry out the usual methods of family control because of the examples of different parent-child relationships offered her children by the people of this new environment. The girl, of dull normal intelligence, was easily suggestible and rebelled against the strict discipline. In her

during the entire time at the school. The mother was very cooperative
and friendly and never seemed to be in any way
distant or cold. She had been born in a small town
with the exception of a few years. She had been married
since she left the school. Her husband was a
worker and well known in the town. They were a
active interest in the girl's education. It was a
helpful relationship to her mother and father. Her
mother was unable to read and her father could not
write. The mother had a good record of living and
industry. Her mother was a

The visitor felt that this girl developed very
high standards in herself and was very much deserving
of an honorable marriage when she married.

Interpretation: This girl's development may be
attributed to the conditions of her life. The family
was accustomed to the single environment of one parent.
There had been transmission to a large city in another
country where the mode of living was altogether dif-
ferent. The mother could not carry out the usual
methods of family control because of the example of
different parent-child relationships offered her child-
ren by the people of this new environment. The girl
of dull normal intelligence, was easily susceptible
and rebelled against the strict discipline. In her

effort to secure the freedom of the American girls she became delinquent.

The commitment to the School checked her delinquent tendencies. Her understanding, cooperative family and her successful employment helped her to develop the potential goodness that was a part of her so that her personal and social adjustment was assured.

There was little personal disorganization in this case. After J's delinquent tendencies had been checked and her life given new direction she was, with the help of kind, sympathetic friends and relatives and a wholesome environment, able to find her place in the community again.

K. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of sixteen years, ten months on a Stubborn Child charge.

Her father was a Civil War Veteran, much older than her mother. He had been married twice before he married this girl's mother. K. was the fifth of seven children by this marriage. There were two dead.

Her mother had a good reputation morally, but was very talkative, quarrelsome and had caused much trouble in her neighborhood. She quarreled frequently with her children and often put them out of the house.

K. was in the 8th grade. She had repeated the

effort to secure the return of the American people
the second alignment.
The commitment to the United States was not
financial assistance. Her husband's health and
family and her successful management of the family
developed the potential of the family. It was
so that her personal and social adjustment was
There was little personal adjustment in
this case. After the collapse of the family
checked and her life lived was different and was
the help of him, sympathetic friends and relatives
and a wholesale adjustment, she in time was
in the community again.

E. was committed to the financial family
the age of sixteen years, her husband was a
Child abuse.
Her father was a Civil War Veteran, much older
than her mother. He had been married twice before
married this girl's mother. He was the father of seven
children by this marriage. There were two dead.
Her mother was a good woman - good mother, but
was very religious, religious and had caused much
trouble in her neighborhood. She married the man
with her children and also put them out of the house.
E. was in the 5th grade. She was reported to

1st and 8th grades because of lack of ability and lack of study. She was a truant. She ranked low in all studies. She was thought to be low mentally but not really mentally deficient. She was indifferent to school and said she disliked it.

K. had been on probation for several months because she was stubborn and would not obey her mother. She admitted relations with one boy, feared her mother would beat her so she jumped out of a window and ran away. She was gone a week. When she returned she was taken to court by her mother and committed to the School.

She remained in the School six months.

Superintendent's report: Course not completed. "A capable girl but extremely slow. What she does is thoroughly done. Will never make any demands. Too silent. Over-sensitive." Dull normal intelligence.

Matron's report: Weak point of character, indolence. Took no responsibility. Somewhat inclined to be sullen. Does not lie or steal. Clean. A follower. Secretive. "Very slow and watched for an opportunity to rest. For some time her attitude was not the best, but she improved before leaving."

Principal's report: Good, very quiet in classes. Does only fair work in academic classes. She is not a steady worker.

for and the grades because of lack of ability and lack
of study. The case is typical. The student was in the
grades. She was brought to the attention of the
really mentally defective. The case is typical of
school and she was placed in it.

K. Had been in the grades but was not
because she was considered a child and not a student.
The admitted relations with the school, the school
would have her as a student and not as a child and she
away. She was a child, when she was placed in
was taken to school by her mother and considered as a
School.

She remained in the school and was not
Suggestive of a report: "The student was
"A capable girl but extremely shy. That she does is
thoroughly done. Will never be a student, she
silent. Over-sensitive. This is a typical case."
Hester's report: "The student is a child,
indicates. She is not a student, she is a child
to be a student. She was in the grades, she was
lower. Decisive. Very shy and nervous. She is
opportunities to study. For some time she has been
the best, but she has not been a student."

Principal's report: "The student is a child,
does only this work in the grades. She is not a
study better."

When she was paroled she was allowed to go to a church school in the South. She did well in school and her conduct was above reproach. She was allowed to return home with her mother for the summer vacation. Her clergyman and the probation officer agreed to cooperate with the office in supervision. During the summer K. left, without the permission and knowledge of the office and her mother, to go South in a car with a woman friend who was slightly known by her family. Her mother was very angry and summoned her home. When she returned there was much friction in the house. Her mother was so critical and suspicious the girl was very unhappy.

The next school year, the mother made many conflicting plans. At one time she wanted K. to return to school; at another she wanted her to stay and help with her sick father. Finally, in the middle of the term it was decided that K. return to the school. She wasn't there long, however, before she returned because of her father's death.

She found a job and was satisfying her employer, but at her mother's insistence, she left work and entered high school. She really did not want to go to school and neglected her studies. After a few weeks she withdrew.

Throughout her parole she had secretly met the

young man with whom she was first involved. Her mother knew of some of these meetings and always "flew into a rage". This man was called to the office to talk over the situation and decided to face the mother's hatred and accusations and announce the plan to marry. After this the general quarreling in the home became more violent. K. took refuge with relatives. She found work and contributed to her mother's support.

K's attitude toward the office was usually resentful and uncooperative as an extension of her attitude toward her mother, otherwise, she could have been honorably discharged. Seven months after coming of age she married the man who was always interested in her. They are now living with her mother and have a baby girl. The mother is still quarrelsome and meddlesome.

Interpretation: This is a case of mother - daughter conflict. The mother was such a suspicious, critical, quarrelsome person she antagonized her children. Several reputable people in the neighborhood expressed the opinion that the mother's complaints were far out of proportion to her daughter's misconduct.

K. had no real incentive for good conduct. School offered her no satisfactions. She did not like it and was truant as often as she could be. Her home at times was so unpleasant she had to leave. Her

young man with whom she was living. Her mother
knew of some of these meetings and always of her
"rags". This man was called to the office to talk
over the situation and decided to leave the woman's
father and mother-in-law and a woman of the same name.
After this the general position of the woman became
more violent. It took weeks with no relief. She
found work and continued to do her mother's work.
K's attitude toward the office was usually
resentful and uncooperative as a consequence of her
attitude toward her mother, her father, and her home
been honorably discharged. Seven months after coming
of age she married the man who was always interested
in her. They are now living with her mother and have
a baby girl. The mother is still quarrelsome and
neurotic.

Interpretation: This is a case of mother-
daughter conflict. The mother was such a religious,
orthodox, puritanical person and she antagonized her
children. Several religious people in the neighborhood
expressed the opinion that the mother's conduct was
very far out of proportion to her daughter's misbehavior.
K had no real incentive for good conduct.
School offered her no satisfaction. She did not like
it and was always as often as she could be at home
at times was so restless she had to leave. Her

mother objected to her having the young man come to the house and as K. wanted to see him she did it secretly.

She resented the strict supervision of parole because she considered it in the same light she did her mother's forceful control. This transference was a looked-for sequence because the girl was already chafing under the unusual attitude of her mother and would naturally view any outside restraint as a further imposition.

L. was transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship at sixteen years of age for running away.

She was the third of four children. Her parents were divorced. Her father was cruel and abusive. Her mother's reputation was good but she worked out of the home and could not give her children the proper care and supervision.

As a State ward L. had lived in two foster homes. The second foster mother had hit the girl with a shovel and banged her head against a faucet. L. went to school and did not return home. She stayed over-night with a girl friend, then stayed four days at the home of her foster grandmother; she returned of her own accord. She denied stealing and immorality but a stretched hymen showed evidence of some tampering.

mother objected to her leaving the house and she did not go. The house and the land were sold to the state.

The mother of the child was not allowed to see the child because she was not a member of the church. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child.

The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child.

As a result of the child's blindness, the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child. The child was taken to a school for the blind and the mother was not allowed to see the child.

For six L. remained in the School one year and seven months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, no interference. Normal mentality. "Girl has been good in the School. She is lady-like and well-mannered. A good worker and capable. Not always dependable in little things. A good cook. Helpful. A good thinker and good in academic work as well."

Matron's report: Completed and did well in all subjects given in the house. Strong points of character, good natured, does not shirk duties. Good tempered. Clean about person, improved in interest in care of room. Not low-minded. A leader who was little influenced by others. Fond of reading. "Has a very good mind and is much more capable than many are about their work."

Principal's report: She has shown much improvement in conduct. is occasionally silly and lacking in concentration and stability but otherwise gives little trouble when under supervision as in a school-room. Interested in school work and has received good ranks in the various subjects. Promoted to 2nd year of the high school.

She was paroled to a wage home where she did not get on well with her employer. In the next home where she was placed she remained three years except

1. remained in the school the last two years

month.

Subject's report: Good at school, no
interest in school subjects. "With me and my
in the school. She is very like and well-liked.
A good worker and capable. Not always obedient in
little things. A good cook. Happy. A good friend
and good in everything else as well.

Teacher's report: Subject has been well in his
subjects given in the house. Subject likes to learn
too. Good natured, good at all times. Good behavior
clean about person, improved in interest in work in
room. Not too bright. A teacher who was little in-
fluenced by others. Good at reading. "This is very
good mind and is much more capable than many are about
their work."

Principal's report: The new woman who is
provement in conduct. is occasionally still and some-
ing in concentration and stability but otherwise a
little trouble when under discipline. She is a student
room. Interested in school work and has received good
rank in the various subjects. From her to the first
of the high school.

She was given to a wage house where she did
not get on well with her employer. In the next house
where she was placed she remained until her school

for six months when the foster family went abroad. In the home where she substituted for these six months she was equally successful and well liked. She did exceptionally well in the environment in which she was placed. She was trustworthy and reliable, and was devoted to her employer and the employer's children. She gave her visitor no trouble and always conducted herself in a very normal way. She was extremely loyal to all with whom she came into contact.

In recommending an Honorable Discharge her visitor wrote, "this is one of the finest colored girls visitor has had the pleasure of caring for and feel she should make a very successful member of the community."

Interpretation: L. came from a broken home where she had missed the normal, happy relationship of two parents. She was growing up without the constant care and supervision she needed. When she was placed in a foster home, life became more difficult because of the cruelty of the foster mother. She ran away to escape this treatment.

Since her delinquency resulted more from social than personal causes, a positive, encouraging environment helped greatly in her adjustment to community life. When she was given a chance to develop in a pleasant home where she was treated kindly and appreciated as a person, her natural desires and wishes were satisfied.

There was no need for seeking an escape that might lead to delinquent behavior. As her employment and contacts proved successful and brought happiness, her habits of good conduct were crystalized.

M. was committed at the age of thirteen years and three months on a Stubborn Child charge. Her father and mother were born in Jamaica. Her mother died when the girl was three years old. The father married again. The father was rather shiftless and unable to hold a position long. His reputation was fair. The step-mother was much younger than the father. She did not give his children sufficient food and clothing and locked them out at night. She did not want to have anything to do with the step-children. M. was the second of six children - the last two half-siblings. Older brother was in Lyman; younger sister and brother living with maternal grandmother; half-brother living with father and step-mother. The maternal grandmother had care of the children since mother's death.

M. was in 6th grade. Repeated 5th grade - failed of promotion because of lack of attention and application. Girl had had very little supervision while in father's home and was neglected by her step-mother. In her grandmother's home she had her own way and did not get the constant care that a girl of her

There was no need for anything in the light of the
to delinquent behavior. The delinquent and conduct
proved successful and through the help of
good conduct was maintained.

M. was committed at the age of thirteen years
and three months to a school for girls. The school
and mother were born in Jamaica. Her mother was born
the girl was three years old. The father was born in
The father was a teacher and was in charge of the
position long. His reputation was high. The mother
mother was much younger than the father. She did not
give his children anything to do and was very kind
looked them out at night. She did not want to have
anything to do with the step-daughter. She was the
second of six children - the first two being girls.
Older brother was in Jamaica; younger sister was married
living with married grandmother; next brother living
with father and step-mother. The mother and grandmother
had care of the children since mother's death.
M. was in the grade. She was very kind.
believed of promotion because of her good character and
application. Girl had very little knowledge
while in father's home and was neglected by the step-
mother. In her grandmother's home she had her own way
and did not get any education there but a lot of her

age required.

M. had lived for a while in the home of a family friend, had played truant, was disobedient and troublesome. The father failed to pay her board regularly.

A boarder in the step-mother's home had forced his way into her room and had relations with her once.

Through the neglect of this girl, she was fast becoming a problem and it was thought advisable to send her to the Industrial School for training and supervision.

She remained in the School one year and seven months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, no interference. Dull normal intelligence. "M. is by nature a bright, capable girl but is not dependable and is not always neat about her work. Did very well in the kitchen. Is a very good laundress. M. is too self-centered. Will need careful supervision and firmness."

Matron's report: Strong points of character - good disposition and faithful. Weak points - easily influenced; does not take responsibility. Good tempered. Does not lie or steal. Improved in cleanliness. Is a follower. Is frank. Personal resources - sewing and music. Religiously inclined. "Is naturally slack but tries very hard to overcome it. Is agreeable, kind and well meaning."

Principal's report: 6th grade. Conduct in classes: She is not causing disciplinary trouble at the present time, but is accomplishing nothing because she will not exert herself to make an effort to learn, and will not apply herself. She has been an undesirable girl. She has been unreliable, disobedient and sly. She will not admit herself in the wrong unless forced to do so. She has a very exasperating way of smiling when being corrected. She does well only when she knows she must and when she is under close supervision. Her school work is unsatisfactory.

She was paroled to a wage home where she seemed happy. She took corrections well and tried to learn all she could. She lived in a country place where she could have a garden, study birds, and do other things of that nature. Her employer took much interest in her. The standards of this home were very high. M. had to be checked up on her work as she was inclined to be slack and untruthful. About two years later she accused her employer's husband of treating her improperly. The employer emphatically denied this. Said that M. had been stealing, untruthful, slack in her work and refused to keep her any longer. M. was placed in another home where her work was very slack, and where she stole food and petty articles such as lipsticks, etc. Stayed only about two months in this.

place. Was placed again after solemnly promising to stop stealing. She seemed to do better in the country than in the city. Three months later she stole five dollars in money and a watch from this employer. Local and state police called in but M. emphatically denied taking the things. Later, in the office, she admitted the theft, but said that she threw both the money and the watch in a field. A week later, she ran from the place. She was picked up by the police and taken to a detention home where she stole a pin and ran away with another girl. She was picked up by a Traveler's Aid Social Worker. Then she told a story of having come from New York and asked to be given fare to Everett. She was returned to the Industrial School for discipline.

Five months later she was placed in another wage home. She seemed happy and worked well the first few months. Later her employer reported that she was slow in her work, sulky when corrected, and untruthful. M. stole a pair of silk stockings. She bought cigarettes and low-grade magazines. Improved, however, and apologized for her conduct and disposition. Six months after going to this place she had to have an emergency operation for appendicitis. Her employer took her to her home for convalescent care. Her employer's husband had work in Texas and the family wanted her to go with them when they went to Texas to live. This was postponed,

however, and M. was placed with her grandmother to visit until another place could be found for her. She was placed for a month in a home where she did very well, but her employer could not keep her as she was moving to another city and had no room for her. M. was returned to her grandmother and allowed to seek day work. As none could be found she was placed in another wage home where she was very responsible, reliable, and helpful. Her grandmother became ill and M. took the responsibility of the family for a while. She proved to be a good nurse for her grandmother. She also paid for the medicine and the doctor from her earnings. Then she returned to her employer and went away for a summer trip which included visits to many places in New England. However, toward the end of the summer she grew restless and lonesome, neglected her work, and complained that the work was too hard. She was also untruthful. Left this place and returned to her grandmother who was ill again. She nursed her grandmother well. She then found a job for herself which she kept for a while. Eventually she left to go to Philadelphia with a boy whom she met and who wanted to marry her. M. had told employer that she thought she was pregnant. In the meantime, M's family was having a hard time. There was no one working, no food or fuel, and the grandmother was ill again. Her family had refused to accept

However, Mrs. M. was pleased with her situation as this
and all other place could be found for her. She was
placed for a month in a home where she felt very
but her employer could not keep her as she was not
to another city and she had no room for her. Mrs. M.
returned to her grandmother and stayed for some time
work. As soon as she found the way placed in another
work home where she was very responsible, reliable, and
helpful. Her grandmother became ill and she took the
responsibility of the family for a while. She proved
to be a good nurse for her grandmother. She also paid
for the medicine and the doctor from her savings.
Then she returned to her employer and went away for a
summer trip which included visits to many places in
New England. However, toward the end of the summer she
grew restless and homesick, neglected her work, and
complained that she was too tired. She was also
unhappy. Left this place and returned to her grand-
mother who was ill again. She nursed her grandmother
well. She then found a job for herself which she kept
for a while. Eventually she left to go to Philadelphia
with a boy whom she met and who wanted to marry her.
M. had told employer that she thought she was pregnant.
In the meantime, M.'s family was having a hard time.
There was no one working, no food or fuel, and the grand-
mother was ill again. Her family had no money to pay

aid. M. had been working for a former employer who had not been able to pay her. So, she got another job but was so worried about the condition of her family that she was absent-minded about her work. She kept this job about two months until she was definitely found to have gonorrhea. Pregnancy was doubtful. She was returned to the Industrial School. Her whole family was distressed when they learned M's condition. She still wanted to marry the boy who, it was learned, lived in Boston and had lied about living in Philadelphia. He was working on a boat and was in port about every ten days.

Six months later M. was paroled to another wage home. The employer began drinking excessively, did much entertaining, and M. was compelled to cook and serve guests as late as three in the morning. After five months, conditions in the house were so bad that M. was removed. M. lost interest in boy and found another place for herself. At all times she was concerned about the welfare and conduct of her brothers and sister. Seven months later M. became of age. She was working well in a family of three adults where she had full charge of the housekeeping. She still helped her own family. All the money due her by former employers was finally collected and aided her in getting settled after becoming of age. The amount was a sub-

aid. M. had been waiting for a better opportunity and had not been able to get one. He was not worried about the possibility of not finding a job about two months until she was definitely found to have been discharged. The company was satisfied. She was returned to the industrial school. Her whole family was distressed when they learned of her condition. She still wanted to marry the boy who had been discharged, lived in Boston and had died about 1917 in Philadelphia. He was working on a boat and was in port about every ten days.

His mother later M. was married to another wife home. The employer began drinking excessively, his much entertaining, and M. was compelled to look and serve guests as late as three in the morning. After five months, conditions in the house were so bad that M. was removed. A first husband in boy and found another place for herself. At all times she was concerned about the welfare and comfort of her brothers and sister. Her mother later M. returned to her and was working well in a family of three adults where she had full charge of the housekeeping. She still helped her own family. All the money she had by her own efforts was finally collected and added to her in getting settled after becoming of age. The amount was a sub-

stantial sum.

Interpretation: A neglected child who was unwanted and disliked by her step-mother. Her father, a shiftless, rather negative man, was not strong enough to insist that his wife treat his children kindly. Her feeling of being not wanted increased when her father failed to pay her board in the home where she lived. She must have sensed her homelessness, but her techniques for securing affection and security were inadequate. She received a shock when the man in her step-mother's home forced his attentions on her.

In her grandmother's home she had too much freedom and chance to do as she pleased. Her grandmother, although she loved her, did not know what the girl really needed. She tried to compensate for the step-mother's treatment by letting M. have her way in everything.

She had difficulty in adjusting herself to the regulations of the School. This was only natural after a long period of freedom from restraint. Then, too, she was the type of person who hated correction and did not like to admit a fault.

Her stealing of food seems to indicate she didn't get enough to eat. It is hard to decide whether the man in the home where she was placed molested her or whether she was untruthful. It is quite possible,

at least one.

Interpretation: A registered nurse who was dis-

wanted and disliked by her step-mother. Her father,
a socialist, raised negative son, was not strong enough
to insist that his wife treat his children kindly.
Her feeling of being not wanted increased when her
father failed to pay her board in the home where she
lived. She must have sensed her helplessness, but had
techniques for securing attention and security from
inadequate. She received a shock when she saw in her
step-mother's home forced and stressful on her.
In her grandmother's home she had for many
freedom and chance to do as she pleased. Her grand-
mother, although she loved her, did not know what the
girl really needed. She tried to compensate for the
step-mother's treatment by indulging her, gave her up in
everything.
She had difficulty in adjusting herself to the
regulations of the school. This was only partly after
a long period of freedom from restriction. Then, too,
she was the type of person who hated correction and
did not like to admit a fault.
Her feeling of loss seems to indicate she
didn't get enough to eat. It is hard to decide whether
the man in the home where she was placed molested her
or whether she was molested. It is quite possible,

however, that her work was inefficient because she did not like it. Her limited wages may have been the cause of some of her thefts. She wanted things which her wages would not purchase. She threw away the watch and the money and denied taking them because she was afraid of the consequences of admission of guilt. She ran away from the place because she could not face the shame of her act, or the possible hostility of her employer.

As she grew older, however, we notice a growing sense of responsibility for herself and her family. Her parole was a series of ups and downs. Although she did not get an Honorable Discharge, one senses a growth of steadiness and strength of character as she passed from adolescence to womanhood.

N. was committed at the age of 16 years on a Stubborn Child charge. She had been immoral with two boys and stayed out all night.

N. was the second of five children of parents born in Barbadoes. She and the family were regular church attendants; she was an active member of a church club. The parents had a good reputation and were financially secure.

N. was in the eighth grade having repeated the first and sixth grades. The school reported that she

however, that not only was the situation of affairs in the
not like it. Her limited means may have been the cause
of some of her distress. The money which she had
wages which she had received. She had been very busy
and the money and earned salary, which she had been
afraid of the consequences of receiving it.
She had been from the time she had been in the
the name of her son, of the possible possibility of
employment.

As she grew older, however, she became more and more
sensible of responsibility for herself and her family.
Her efforts were a relief to her and her family. This
she did not get an honorable discharge, but rather a
growth of steadiness and strength in character. She
passed from adolescence to womanhood.

It was committed to her as a duty to take care
of her family. She had been married for ten
years and raised one child.

It was the second of five children of her
born in England. She had been married for ten
years and raised one child. She was an active member of a church
club. The father had a good reputation and was
thoroughly sincere.

It was in the same church service that she
first met John Graham. The church reported that she

was "rather indifferent, more interested in outside affairs than in school. Failed because of inattention and lack of interest".

She had been taken to the Psychopathic Hospital because of her disobedience, truancy, stealing, and general misconduct. The Hospital reported her "not insane but neurasthenic".

She remained in school one year and six months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, no interference. Dull normal intelligence. "M. will do much better away from the other girls. Has a variable disposition; is moody. Cares for little except school work; quite musical. Needs supervision and much bracing."

Matron's report: Very capable with hands. Does much brooding, has a strong imagination. Does not like hard work. Not always good tempered. Takes some responsibility. Is very emotional, lies, and steals. Is very clean. Secretive. Resources are reading, studying, music, and sewing.

Principal's report: Conduct in classes unusually good, easy-going, inclined to be irresponsible, shows a lazy, indifferent attitude in some classes and a better spirit in others. "Needs much encouragement and supervision if she is to do well."

N. was first paroled to the house of her aunt

was "rather indifferent, more interested in the
affairs than in school. He had a tendency to be
and lack of interest."
She had been taken to the hospital and
because of her disobedience, truancy, and
general misconduct. The school had to
remove her from the school.
She remained in school one year and one
semester. Her report card was "satisfactory,
well normal intelligence. She had no
much better than the other girls. She was
disobedient, in many ways. She was not
work; she was not. She was not
bracing."
Her report card was "very good with some
much progress. She is a very intelligent girl. She is
hard work. She always good behavior. She is
responsibility. Is very emotional, like a child.
Is very clean. Her behavior is good.
studying, music, and sewing."
Principal's report: "Good in class. In
good, easy-going, inclined to be irresponsible, and
a very indifferent attitude in some cases and a
better spirit in others. She is a very good student
supervision it is to be well."
It was first referred to the school of the

because her mother was away working. After a month she was allowed to go home to attend school. Her conduct was good at first. She became very hysterical at times. There was friction between her and her parents because of her associates. Soon M. began staying out late. Her school work was poor. She said she was unhappy at home because her mother 'grumbled' so much. Her mother was uncooperative and could not understand why she should supervise M's movements so closely. Her misconduct continued. She was returned to the School after eight months.

She was paroled after eight months to a wage home. Although she suffered severe menstrual cramps and was in bed several days every month, she did well for a while. She then became discontented; she complained that the work was too hard, that the children were unmanageable, that they kicked and spat upon her. She threatened the children with a bread knife and had hysterical outbursts. She began taking large amounts of aspirin. She began stealing jewelry from her employer and made repeated requests to go home.

Seven months after this parole she was allowed to go home where she found her own work and did well. However she was soon found to be pregnant. Her father was very bitter; her mother was stoical and said that N. was destined for an evil life because she was

prenatally "marked". The parents refused to accept the responsibility for her confinement. Her father's wages had been cut and he was losing his home. She was sent to the State Infirmary for confinement.

After the birth of the child (still born) she was returned to the School for care. Three months later she was allowed to return home. She found her own work and became pregnant a second time. The same man, a married man with two children, was responsible. After the first pregnancy he had promised to get a divorce and marry her.

She was sent again to the State Infirmary and while there became of age and was transferred to the Adult Poor Division.

Interpretation: This girl was mentally ill from the beginning. Her instability was increased when she could not live up to the strict rules of her family. Her parents did not understand her trouble and resorted to force which was not effective.

She was not only mentally ill but she was mentally deficient and could not adjust herself to life outside of the School. She was high-strung, easily upset, and absolutely without emotional control. To make matters worse she was placed in a home where the children annoyed her greatly. She was constantly in conflict with her family.

presently "married". The parents refused to accept the responsibility for her confinement. Her father's anger had been out and he was losing his mind. She was sent to the State Infirmary for confinement.

After the birth of the child (April 1904) she was returned to the School for care. When months later she was allowed to return home. She found her own work and became pregnant a second time. The same man, married now with two children, was responsible. After the first pregnancy he had promised to get a divorce and marry her.

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She accepted the physical and emotional satisfaction offered her by sexual experience. A girl of such mental condition and personality weaknesses should have had the protective care of institutional life. She was both morally and mentally unable to make a good adjustment to the conventional requirements of community life. To make her position even more precarious she did not have the sympathetic, sustaining protection of a congenial family relationship.

O. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of 14 years on a charge of Larceny. O. was the second of six children. Her parents were separated. Her father, a former Lyman School boy who had married at the age of nineteen, was shiftless and irresponsible, having deserted his wife and children soon after the birth of the sixth child. The mother was immoral, had congenital syphilis, and was reputed to be of weak character, poor standards, and a poor disciplinarian.

One year before O's commitment all of the children were taken by the Division of Child Guardianship except the oldest boy who was in the Lyman School and the youngest who was allowed to remain with the mother. The mother was receiving aid and her home was in an unspeakable condition.

O. was placed in a foster home by the Division

the subject of the original and subsequent

action arising out of the same subject.

such cases are usually handled by the

have had the protective care of the

she was both morally and mentally

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carious and did not have the

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O. was admitted to the institution

the age of 12 years on a charge of

second of six children. Her

her father, a former agent

at the age of thirteen, she

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birth of the sixth child. The

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character, poor standards, and

one year before the

children were taken by the

ship except the oldest boy

and the youngest who was

mother. The mother was

in an irresponsible condition.

O. was placed in a foster home

of Child Guardianship. She began taking small sums of money from this foster mother who was not quite honest herself, having a reputation of "being shrewd - all her girls finally go to the Industrial School."

O. was in the eighth grade. The school reported that she was a good girl, an average student, and made good marks.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, although it was interfered with somewhat by her conduct. She is of normal intelligence. "O. has finally learned to control her temper. She is a neat, quick, energetic, and most reliable girl. She could have made more progress if she had started earlier to correct herself. She is thorough in all she does. She needs understanding."

Matron's report: Her strong points of character are capable, clean, has initiative, and takes responsibility. She has the following weak points: She has a very ugly temper, is overbearing, determined to have her own way. She does not take correction well. She neither lies nor steals, is not low-minded; is a leader, and is not influenced by others. She is "a bright, capable girl, overbearing, and very quick-tempered. She can do well in anything but will not unless she feels in the mood and will not do what she does not want to unless she is made to do it."

of Child Development. The Bureau of Child Development
money from this source. The Bureau of Child Development
Bureau, having a reputation as "Bureau of Child Development"
girl finally go to the Industrial Bureau.

It was in the Industrial Bureau. The Bureau of Child Development
that she was a good girl, an average student, and a good
good mother.

Superintendent's report: (Bureau of Child Development)
although it was indicated with somewhat a bit of doubt.
She is of normal intelligence. She is a normal girl, normal
to control her temper. She is a normal girl, normal
and most reliable girl. The Bureau of Child Development
Gross is a girl who is a normal girl, normal
she is a normal girl in all respects. The Bureau of Child Development
is a girl.

Superintendent's report: (Bureau of Child Development)
and capable, clear, and intelligent, and a good student.
Biology. She has the following characteristics: She has a
very high temper, is overbearing, and is a normal girl.
her own way. She does not take criticism well. She
neither likes nor dislikes, and is not interested in a subject,
and is not interested in subjects. She is a normal girl.
capable girl, overbearing, and very high-tempered.
She can do well in anything but will not unless she
feels in the mood and will not do what she does not want
to unless she is made to do it.

Principal's report: She was in the second year of high school. "Until very recently conduct in classes has not been at all satisfactory. General attitude has not been good. Very unreliable; has not put her mind on work; rude when corrected. At present doing much better, has controlled herself, accepts discipline and is beginning again with good spirit".

She was paroled to a wage home after having spent two years and eight months in the School. She was placed in a Doctor's home in the country where she did well at first. She then purchased clothing and books which cost more than her wages could pay for. O. denied having taken some money, a watch, and some other articles which had disappeared. She began to lie concerning her actions. Although she had been seen in the company of some town boys, she denied it when she was questioned by a visitor. She asked continuously to be allowed to go home and several months later she was allowed to go to her mother. She entered High School but she soon lost interest and left. She was given a job but worked only a few days. She ignored repeated requests by her employer and directions from the office to go to work. She then remained at home, supposedly helping her mother. Her conduct was variable. This state of affairs continued for six months, after which time her former employer re-employed

Principally a report: the rest is the account of

of high school. I shall very briefly summarize in a

has not been at all satisfactory. General statistics

not been good. Very unsatisfactory; has not been

on work; ends when satisfied. It is a long

better, and considered better, because it is

is beginning again also to be better.

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was placed in a hospital's hands: the school

did well at first. The school purchased

books which cost more than the other

O. School having taken some money, a

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High School but she soon lost

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months, after which time her

her. During the next month \$36.00 was missing from a desk drawer in the employer's room which O. insisted she did not take. As no solution could be reached, the police were asked to investigate. The employer was unwilling to take out a warrant until several months later when both the employer and O. were at the office and after much questioning O. at last admitted the theft. When further questioned, she still denied having taken the money, watch, and other articles from her former employer. She agreed to work for the employer to replace the stolen money. O. was repentant and said that she was anxious to go to work but still persistently refused to begin work. She failed to reply to a telegram which was sent to her asking her to explain why she was not working. A visit was made to her home. The mother and daughter both denied having received the telegram. A check with the telegraph company disclosed the time of delivery and the name of the person who received the telegram. Both still denied having received the telegram. A few days later O. was returned to the Industrial School for discipline.

Three months later she ran away from the school with another girl (A). Many reports came into the office of her having been seen at her mother's house and of her having work somewhere near her mother. Whenever the home was visited, the mother hysterically

her. During the last month, however, she had been
seen in the neighborhood of the house, and it was
said that she had been seen in the neighborhood of the house.
The police were asked to investigate the matter, and
was unwilling to take any further action.
months later, when the police were asked to investigate the matter,
office and after some investigation, the police were asked to investigate the matter,
the chief. When the police were asked to investigate the matter,
having seen the house, and the police were asked to investigate the matter,
her former employer. She agreed to go to the house and
proper to replace the stolen money. She was asked to go to the house and
and said that she was willing to go to the house and
reluctantly returned to the house. She was asked to go to the house and
reply to a telegram which had been sent to her house, but she
explained why she had not replied. She was asked to go to the house and
her home. The mother was asked to go to the house and
received the telegram. A check was sent to the house and
company disclosed the name of the person who had sent the telegram. The person who had sent the telegram was asked to go to the house and
the person who had sent the telegram. The person who had sent the telegram was asked to go to the house and
having received the telegram, the person who had sent the telegram was asked to go to the house and
returned to the house. The person who had sent the telegram was asked to go to the house and
three months later, the person who had sent the telegram was asked to go to the house and
with another girl. She was asked to go to the house and
office of her father, and she was asked to go to the house and
and of her having been seen in the neighborhood of the house.
However, the house was visited, the mother was asked to go to the house and

besought the visitor not to disturb her father who was dying. She insisted that O. had not been there since her escape from the school. She later in the interview admitted that O. had come at intervals but stayed only a few minutes and refused to give an address. The mother asked that O. be allowed to stay at home and help with the care of the grandfather if she were found. She asked that the police not be sent to the house because of his illness. After three months, when there was no further word from the mother, the home was again visited with an officer. The mother was hysterical, at first denying, then admitting that O. was visiting the home. Relatives were visited and their homes were searched. Repeated visits were made to the mother to no avail. O., when seen by anyone on the street and questioned about her address, would say, "Would'nt you like to know"?

The girl with whom she had escaped from the School had, in the meanwhile, been sent to the Women's Reformatory. It was thought that O. might come into the office of her own accord from fear of the same fate but she did not.

One day, her older brother came into the office and reported that O. frequently visited his home and was living with an aunt who was concealing her. He said that he thought that it would be better for O. to

brought the visitor to the place where he was
 dying. The incident that G. had not been there since
 her escape from the school. The letter to the
 admitted that G. had come at last to the school and
 a few minutes and returned to give an account. The
 mother asked that G. be allowed to stay at home and
 with the aid of the Government to help her.
 The mother said that she would not be able to do so
 because of his illness. After some time, the mother
 was no longer with him and the mother, who was again
 visited with no effect. The mother was disappointed
 at first, but then admitted that G. was still
 the same. Relatives were asked to visit him and
 reported. Reported visits were made to the school
 no result. G. was seen by anyone on the street and
 questioned about his illness. Would he, would he, but
 like to know?

The girl with whom she had stayed after the
 school had, in the meantime, been sent to the
 Reformatory. It was thought that G. might come into
 the office of her own mother from that of the school
 but she did not.

One day, the girl's brother came into the office
 and reported that G. had been visited and was
 was living with an aunt who was counseling her. He
 said that he thought that G. would be better off.

be returned to the School than to live in such dangerous circumstances. The next day O. was found at her brother's home. She came very quietly to the office. She said she had been working and saving money. This was found to be untrue. She had been stealing money from home. She was again returned to the School.

One year and five months later she was paroled again home. Her grandfather had died. Her mother promised to repay the money O. had stolen, though debts prevented her from doing this for some time. She paid a small amount occasionally. O. became more reliable. Several months later, when O. became of age, the police were asked to see that O. and her mother paid the debt in full.

Interpretation: O's father, a shiftless, irresponsible man had found the burden of a wife and a family of six children more than he could stand and had run away from the difficulty. Her mother found the task of supporting and keeping the family together too much for her to handle. Her character was already weak and this increased strain taxed her resistance to the limit. The older boy had got beyond her control and the younger ones were fast becoming unmanageable.

O. tried to alleviate the deprivations in her family by stealing. The foster mother was unsympathetic and offered the girl no help. Possibly, if she had

be returned to the school then to live in such dangerous circumstances. The next day G. was found at her brother's home. She came very quietly to the office. She said she had been working and saving money. This was found to be untrue. She had been saving money from home. She was again returned to the school.

One year and five months later she was returned again home. Her grandfather had died. Her mother refused to repay the money G. had stolen, enough to prevent her from doing this for some time. She paid a small amount occasionally. G. became more reliable. Several months later, when G. became 14 years old, the police were asked to see that G. and her mother paid the debt in full.

Interpretation: G's father, a childless, irresponsible man had found the father of a wife and a family of six children more than he could stand and had run away from the difficulty. Her mother found the task of supporting and keeping the family together too much for her to handle. Her character was already weak and this increased strain taxed her resistance to the limit. The older boy had not beyond her control and the younger ones were fast becoming unmanageable. G. tried to alleviate the deprivation in her family by stealing. The foster mother was unresponsive and offered the girl no help. Possibly, if she had

been handled differently with some thought having been given to her background, and the reasons for her stealing, she would not have been sent away.

She did no stealing in the School, but after living on parole a while, she succumbed to the temptation. Her attitude while in the School showed her resentment and instability. She was unreliable and rude when corrected. This attitude was maintained while on parole. She made no genuine attempt to conquer her stealing, and, when confronted with the fact, lied as most thieves do to cover up their wrongdoings. Since she kept asking to go home, it was decided that she be given a chance at home with her mother; there was a chance that her anti-social behavior was a manifestation of an unhappiness and sense of frustration in the wage home. When she had returned home and still showed signs of restlessness and indecision, it was deemed best to give her another job so that she could be kept busy part of the time. Her refusals to work and her opposition to her mother gave her sufficient response so that she continued this anti-social behavior as long as the office allowed it. She was made to take another job and immediately began to steal again. One wonders if it were really a desire for money, a compelling need to steal, or a revenge method.

The more coercion was used by the office, the

been a long time since the last time I saw
him. He was a very good man, and I
was very fond of him. I was very
glad to see him again. He was
very well, and I was very
glad to see him. He was very
well, and I was very glad to
see him. He was very well, and
I was very glad to see him. He
was very well, and I was very
glad to see him. He was very well,
and I was very glad to see him.

more she resisted authority. Her mother proved herself to be as uncooperative and as much a falsifier as the girl.

O's brother seemed to have been the only member of the family who was interested enough in her to want her conduct and attitude improved. When she was paroled from the school the last time she showed evidences of a beginning reliability. After years of revolt there may still remain the possibility of a personal reorganization.

P. was committed to the Industrial School, at the age of thirteen years, on a Stubborn Child charge.

She was the fifth of seven children, two of which were dead. The parents had been separated about ten years and the father was taking care of the children as best he could. He had a good reputation but was bitter about life and women because of the way his wife had treated him.

The mother was living out of the state and showed very little concern for the children. She had a poor reputation.

Two of P's older brothers were under suspended sentences to the Lyman School. The Division of Child Guardianship had her younger sister under their supervision.

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The home was poorly furnished but clean, the housekeeping being done entirely by the father, who took very good care of the home. There was no record of public aid.

The girl was in the seventh grade at the time of her commitment. She was doing fair work, liked her teachers, and school.

P. had led practically an unchecked existence and just prior to her commitment her tendencies grew extremely contrary and conspicuous. She was insolent both in and out of the home. She had no respect for her father, ignoring his counsel completely. Her attitude toward him was decidedly impudent, and was just as unappreciative of outside advice. Despite several friendly warnings, she persisted in her unbecoming behavior. She remained out late at night as often as she cared to; this offense was augmented by the fact that her father worked nights leaving no one for her to report to when she came home. Just previous to her commitment she took her sister, P. on a run-away expedition. They spent the daytime on the streets and at night slept on neighboring porches or in empty houses. The sister returned home before she did.

P. was immoral with two boys. In court she was defiant and impudent to the judge. Her father had realized that she was quite beyond his management and

The report was prepared by the

Government of the State of New York

and is published by the State

of Public Health.

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that her present conduct would lead to graver complications, and so consented to her commitment.

She remained in the School two years and five months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, although interfered with somewhat by conduct. She is of normal intelligence, "a bright girl, and neat about her person, room, and work. Has intelligence and a great deal of ability. Likes house work as well as school work and cooks well."

Matron's report: Her strong point of character is determination. Her weak point is that she is easily discouraged. She takes responsibility, is not always good-tempered, and is sullen at times. She neither lies or steals. She is clean about her person and room but is inclined to be low-minded. She is a leader and is secretive. Her personal resources are studying, reading, making clothes, and music. She is "a capable girl, fond of pets. Very strong in likes and dislikes."

Principal's report: "Has done very well, careless at times, attitude not always right when corrected. Conduct and effort, both good in academic classes. She has much to contend with, for beneath the surface there is a mean disposition and none too high ideals. She can be very lazy, stubborn, and tantalizing when

she feels so inclined, it depends on which side of her nature is aroused. She likes school, tries very hard, and works steadily and well. Received good marks."

She was placed in a wage home. She met a maid in a near-by family who upset her by telling her that she should earn more money. Her employer thought that she was meeting young men at this place. P. denied this. She remained in this place for eight months and then ran away leaving there the address of a young man in another town. The next week she was found working in still another town earning twelve dollars a week. She was placed again where she did well for four months. Then she was allowed to go to Rhode Island, to her mother, as her father had died. Her mother soon reported that P. wanted to run the streets all of the time and would not work. Matters got so bad that her mother had her arrested. She had knocked her mother down and was immoral with several men known to the police.

Several months later she ran away and was not heard of for four months at which time she was found in a city in Massachusetts. She was placed in the House of the Good Shephard until she could be brought to Boston where she was placed in a boarding home. At both places she tried to get away and was most unruly. At this time she was sent to the Psychopathic Hospital

for observation. The diagnosis disclosed that she was without psychosis, had a conduct disorder, and was not insane.

She was placed again and nine days later ran away taking twenty dollars with her.

Three years later she became of age and was still unlocated.

After three years more had passed P's younger sister reported that P. was married and was living in New Jersey.

Interpretation: This girl grew up without the guidance and care of a mother. Her father did all he could to keep his family together and give them the best care he could but he was completely baffled by the problem of his undisciplined daughter. His efforts at control were more than likely severe forms of punishment that served to produce the very reactions that he was trying to check. There is a possibility, too, that his bitterness toward life and women affected his children unfavorably.

The unfortunate situation in this household precluded any establishment of loyalties, correct notions of conduct, or a knowledge of personal rights and obligations. Her rejection of any outside advice was just an extension of the attitude toward her father. If she did not accept his counsel and control, why,

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been appointed to the various positions in the Department of the Interior, and who have been sworn in as such.

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indeed, should she accept that from anyone else?

While on parole she ran away to escape the irksome supervision and to get a job for herself where she could earn more money. She had been upset by the talk of her acquaintance and was dissatisfied with the money she was making.

When she was allowed to go to her mother she still didn't find the satisfactions she sought and turned to bad companions and sex alliances for the pleasure and excitement that were not forthcoming in conventional conduct.

Her frequent run-aways, though the precipitating causes are not given in the history, might be the result of her years of resistance to authority and her inability to live under the regulations of parole. She was determined to live as she thought best and not by the rules of parole.

Q. sister of P. was transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship at the age of twelve years and seven months.

She was the youngest of five children two of which were dead. Her father was dead at the time she was committed. The mother was living in another state (see previous case for home conditions).

She was taken by the Division of Child Guardian-

ship and was placed in a foster home because her father was unable to give her the proper care and supervision. She entertained boys in the foster homes without permission and went into the woods and was immoral with them. She was accused of handling indecently the small daughter of one of the foster mothers. There was also some petty stealing.

She was considered a moral menace at school and was dismissed because of her bad influence on the other girls. The school reported her as being untruthful, not always cooperative, but usually well disposed. She had an Intelligence Quotient of 108 and all of her school requirements were up to the sixth grade level.

She was transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship because she wrote an absence note to the school bus driver, to which she signed another girl's name.

She remained in the School for two years and nine months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed though interfered with by conduct. She had normal intelligence. She is "one of the brightest girls we have in the school but stands in her own light always by her willfulness and conceit. Very capable and can

do more than well if she wishes. She has an excellent memory; can plan and carry out plans. She is not always neat, but is a good and quick worker; always willing to work. Is very curious and meddlesome, very officious. Except for the above, could be termed intelligent."

Matron's report: Her weak points of character were that she was untruthful and sly. She did not steal. She was sullen and her temper was aroused by criticism. She was not emotional or oversensitive and was little influenced by other girls. She was fairly clean. Her personal resources included music and reading.

She was paroled to a wage home but her violent temper, impudence, and destructiveness caused her removal. She was in four homes in two years at the end of which time she was returned to the School for discipline. She had to be removed from this home because of her disposition. She ran away from the next home in which she was placed. After ten months she returned to the office of her own accord and explained that she had been working in New York, but felt that she should come back.

In recommending an Honorable Discharge, her visitor wrote, "she has improved greatly and is fighting hard to control her disposition. Although she had been a run-away, she had the courage and honor to return of

her own accord and take the consequences without shifting the blame.

Interpretation: Q. was completely under the domination of her older sister and followed the example of her conduct. It was thought that putting her in a different environment would check these tendencies.

Her immorality and obscene language were efforts to obtain affection and attention. They were the symptoms of the deeper problem of insecurity, lack of training, and an intense need for the normal outlets of childhood.

Possibly she had not lived in the foster home long enough to feel herself an accepted, wanted member of the household. It may have been that removing her from her own home only seemed to further intensify and confuse her emotions.

Her disposition made her adjustment while on parole difficult. She, like her sister resisted authority, and ran away to avoid it, but unlike her sister she realized that parole was attempting to help her.

Although these two girls had some similar experiences, there was a difference in personalities that created altogether different attitudes toward parole. Whereas one refused to admit parole had anything to offer her, the other, despite her reluctant acceptance

of it, had a growing sense of need for assistance and protection.

R. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of 11 years 10 months on a charge of Delinquent Child.

She was the youngest of 3 children. Her mother had died in childbirth when R. was 6 years old. Her father died later. She had made her home with a maternal aunt since her mother's death. R. slept on the floor on a mattress in the same room with a maternal uncle. R. reported this uncle had abused her.

She was in the 4th grade at school and considered mentally deficient. She was troublesome and had to be constantly watched; she truanted and was dishonest.

Beginning at 7 years R. had a long history of lying and stealing. She stole gloves, money, school supplies, anything that appealed to her. She had been immoral with a boy of 12 years and for over a year with a man of 40 years who ran a grocery store. He gave her candy, ice cream, and soda. The charge against her uncle was dismissed because of the girl's unreliable statements. She masturbated, and there was enuresis until she was 9 years old. She was troubled with headaches often and there were convulsive twitches.

A mental diagnosis showed she was dull normal and of an unclassified behavior disorder.

R. remained in the school 4 years.

Superintendent's report: Course completed although interfered with somewhat by conduct and mentality. Subnormal mentality. "R. has some ability but is not always neat. She takes correction fairly well. She does rough work best. Will need direction, kindness, and firmness."

Matron's report: Weak points of character: unreliable, lazy, She takes no responsibility, lies to get rid of blame, but does not steal. Good tempered. Not clean about person, work, or room, and is low-minded in talk. Is a follower, very much influenced by others. Inclined to be secretive. "R. has improved since she came to the School; she can work very nicely but does not care to apply herself".

Principal's report: Conduct fair. "R. is a very ignorant girl. She is disagreeable when corrected and will not work unless forced to do so."

R. was placed in a wage home where she did very well except that she was very untidy and at times saucy and impudent. She remained a year then because of her impudence and ugly disposition had to be removed.

In the next home she only stayed a week because she was so childish and caused so much trouble the

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employer refused to keep her. She was returned to the School for treatment for impetigo.

After two months she was placed again, but had to be removed almost immediately because of her noise and untidiness. In her next place she remained 18 months and did rather well although she was still untidy and of an ugly disposition. During this time the employer died and R. took over the responsibility of keeping house for the daughter and father.

In the next home in which she was placed she did not get on well with the employer and remained only 3 months. She was then allowed to live with her aunt; two months later the aunt died. She sought her own work and had several jobs which she kept only a short time.

She finally found a place she liked very well, took full responsibility and did her work well. She was growing much neater. During this time, however, she became pregnant by the uncle mentioned at the beginning of the case. After a still-birth she was placed again several times where the success varied. She became pregnant again and was taken to the State Infirmary where she came of age. She was transferred to the Division of Aid and Relief. While at the Infirmary x-rays were made and the pictures showed an old fracture indicating a trauma to the skull at some

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time in the past. It was never checked up with R. She was diagnosed as being a Psychopathic Personality.

Interpretation: Almost nothing is known about this girl's home life. She lacked the care of a mother and father and was put into a strange situation at an early age. Certainly her sleeping arrangements were bad. Her delinquencies seem to have begun soon after her removal from her own home. There is a question whether or not there was a skull injury and if so there is the further question whether it contributed in any way to her delinquencies. It seems safe to assume that the headaches and convulsive twitches were associated with an injury. On the other hand the twitches may have been the result of some unconscious reaction and without physical basis. Her lying may have been defensive and from fear or it may have been the result of lack of training. Both the lying and stealing are indicative of some need. It must be remembered, too, that R. was considered mentally deficient. Her disposition, untidiness, and instability are evidences of poor mental equipment. Strangely enough she did well in some cases where she was allowed to assume responsibility.

The whole history of her parole is a record of attempts to find a home that would help her develop an ordered life. Evidently these homes did not offer the treatment, help, and encouragement that she needed.

Nor was she personally fortified to meet the problems as they arose.

S. was committed at the age of 15 years 8 months on a charge of Stubbornness.

She was the 5th of 7 children, one of whom was dead. Her mother had died when S. was 8 years old; she had a good reputation but was a poor disciplinarian. Her father had a good reputation. He formerly worked at night but gave up the work to be home with his children in the evenings. He was rather slow and easy going by nature and indulged the children. He wanted to help them but was not sufficiently strict with them or himself to command their respect. He was being treated for syphilis.

The home was in disrepair, dirty, cluttered, and poorly furnished.

S. had been out of school a year. She left when in the 8th grade of the Vocational Department. She had repeated the 4th grade because of absence and consequent poor work. She stayed home from school whenever she felt like it and was finally dismissed to obtain a position. She had worked in five places.

She was immoral with several boys. She had deceived her father into thinking she was working; she would leave home every day saying she was going to work.

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At the end of the week she gave her father money she claimed to have earned. It was later discovered she had borrowed the money from friends of her father. When confronted with this fact she ran away from home. After being found she was committed to the Industrial School.

S. remained in the School for 1 year 9 months.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, interfered with by conduct. Normal mentality. "An upper grade girl who has never done as well as she could. Is capable in all lines of our training. Intelligent enough to make good if she will make the effort to be dependable."

Matron's report: Weak point of character, not reliable. Took no responsibility. Good tempered. Lies about work and to get rid of blame. Does not steal. Fairly clean, not low-minded. Leader, not at all influenced by others. Secretative. Needs supervision. Likes to sing. "S. is efficient but does not apply herself. She can do very good work".

Principal's report: "Good under supervision-- does not like to exert herself but has a wonderful faculty of getting work out of others. One of her greatest faults is her inclination to talk too much, forcing attention upon herself by so doing. She loves flattery and praise, but cannot stand much." Work in

classes variable.

S. was paroled to a wage home where she did good work but was slow and untidy. She soon showed much improvement. She was instrumental in checking up on another parole girl who was working next door to her. Her employer took her away for a vacation and when she returned her work was less efficiently done; she was impudent and after 9 months was removed.

In the next home she did well, took University Extension courses and was well liked. After a year, however, she became so rude and impudent she had to be removed. The employer's children were following S's example.

Her next placement was unsuitable from the first; she was unhappy and the employer accused her of stealing.

S. was then allowed to live with a married aunt and seek her own employment; she was to pay her own board. After one month the aunt reported that S. had failed to pay her board and had been staying out late at night. The following month she ran away.

A year later the Social worker at the City Hospital telephoned to say that S. had given birth to an illegitimate child. She had a serious case of gonorrhea. The baby was sent to the Eye and Ear Infirmary for treatment and S. was sent to the State Infirmary for treatment. The baby was later sent there, too, and S.

became of age while there.

Interpretation: This girl grew up with no training, with no patterns for social behavior. For most of her life she had done practically as she pleased and was intelligent enough to devise plausible excuses and alibis. She lacked the will power necessary to choose the way of acceptable conduct and seemed satisfied with herself as she was. Her reactions to the School show her indifference and reluctance to do her best.

While on parole she did well as long as she was so disposed then became rude and impudent. She seems to have been the kind of person who becomes too familiar after a period of close association.

She was opposed to authority and ran away whenever she thought it would be exerted. There was an entire lack of moral sense; she indulged in sex relationships with an utter disregard of the consequences. The experiences were pleasing to her and she thought nothing of the conventional attitude toward such acts.

Although she was mentally able to choose other than delinquent behavior her background and lack of training nullified any desire to do so.

T. was committed to the Industrial School at the age of 14 years on a charge of Larceny and Runaway.

because of the high cost.

Discussion of the results of the study

The study was conducted in the following manner:

First, the subjects were divided into two groups.

Second, the subjects were given a pre-test.

Third, the subjects were given the treatment.

Fourth, the subjects were given a post-test.

Fifth, the results were analyzed.

Sixth, the results were discussed.

Finally,

the study was concluded.

The results of the study are as follows:

1. The subjects who received the treatment

showed a significant improvement in their

performance on the post-test.

2. The subjects who did not receive the treatment

showed no significant improvement in their

performance on the post-test.

3. The subjects who received the treatment

showed a significant improvement in their

performance on the post-test.

4. The subjects who did not receive the treatment

showed no significant improvement in their

performance on the post-test.

5. The subjects who received the treatment

She was doing good work in a school for retarded children.

She was the older of two children; her father was dead; her mother had a reputation that was above reproach and an education that was superior to that of most of her associates. The mother was married again and the man had tried to get T. to do wrong with him.

T. remained in the School 3 years.

Superintendent's report: Course completed, interfered with somewhat by conduct. High grade moron. Is neat and very capable; a good cook and sews well. Results in kitchen course far above intelligence level. Works intelligently but is not always dependable. Almost never resentful, but when she is can be very cross indeed. Is lady-like and has a pleasant manner. Able to carry responsibility. Needs firm hand but understanding.

Principal's report: Gives no special trouble in classroom, but is unreliable and not honest or truthful. Repeating grade 6A with poor results. Probably has gone as far as she is able mentally. Domestic Science very good, much interested, had good results usually.

Matron's report: No power of self-control. Strong points, capable and willing. Bad influence over

others; lies, steals. Clean about person but not about room. Personal resources, reading, making clothes, fancy work. "Is a natural crook but has tried to overpower it. Having so little will power, she has made little or no progress. Unaware of her misfortune."

T. was paroled to a wage home and was tried in three places. In all she was untruthful, inefficient. There was no wrong doing until about a year later. She was returned to the School for discipline. This time she remained for 11 months. She was tried in another wage home.

She ran from this home and was a runaway 16 months later when she became of age. Later she came into the office and claimed to have been working in New Rochelle, N. Y. while she was a runaway. She was last reported living with her mother.

Interpretation: This girl was lacking in intellectual ability and emotional stability. She was easily led. There was something within herself and her environment that compelled her to steal and run away. She may have run away from fear of the consequences of her stealing. She may have run away because of her step-father's actions.

It was thought that a home where the standards of efficiency were not so high and where the employer was able to overlook her lapses would be best for her.

The homes were chosen with these needs in mind but the placements proved unsuccessful.

Her work was efficiently done under the routine of discipline of the School but when she worked under the less strict schedule of the homes she was ineffectual. There is no mention of stealing, but she was untruthful in all of the places.

T. was on parole less than 3 years and of this time she was a runaway 16 months. Little could be done in the form of treatment.

Of the twenty cases studied twelve girls lived in their own homes and eight lived in foster homes. In three cases the parents were divorced; in three the parents were separated. In four cases one parent was dead and in one both parents were dead. Six girls were illegitimate. Two lived in their own homes with both parents. Three girls were on probation at the time of their commitment to the Industrial School. Eight had been in the care of other agencies. These girls were the failures of parents or foster parents. Private organizations, public agencies, the courts and probation had proven inadequate and unsuccessful in their remaking.

Of these cases two were classified as High Grade Moron, one as Border line, eleven as Dull Normal and six as Normal. Three had been diagnosed as having

conduct and personality disorders and one 'not insane but neurasthenic'.

One girl was committed on a Charge of Breaking and Entering in the Day time, one for Disturbing the Peace, two for Larceny, two for Runaway, one for Writing an Obscene note, one for being a Delinquent Child, three for being a Lewd Wanton and Lascivious Person in Speech and Behavior, and nine for Stubbornness. In all except four cases the girls had been sexually delinquent.

Five of the girls received Honorable Discharges, five were runaway at the time they came of age, three were transferred to the Division of Aid and Relief, two were sentenced to the Reformatory for Women, one married before coming of age; of the four who came of age one had been in jail and was on probation, one married later, and two were later reported as working.

Three of the girls were allowed to return to their own homes, one was paroled to a foster home, one was allowed to go out of the State to school, and fifteen were paroled to wage homes.

D. was paroled home because it was thought that after the discipline and training of the Industrial School she would be able to live within the limits of parole in her own home. Her erratic, unstable personality indicated that placement in a wage home would be

unsuccessful. However, because of her unmoral attitude toward life and emotional conflicts she was unable to resist the suggestions of men. The home did not offer the necessary protection and encouragement; there was nothing in her or her environment to make for integration.

J's parole at home proved quite fortunate. Her family wanted her back in the home; they were willing to do everything to help her find herself. Her work was pleasant and satisfying; she was willing and anxious to contribute to the support of her family. Because of her personal resources and satisfying relationships she was able to follow the new direction her life had been given by the parole process.

Although M. was allowed to go home from the School she was unable to establish satisfying relationships with her parents. They were critical, objected to her friends and did not give the proper supervision. She became hysterical and continued her misconduct. Because of her upset condition her school work was poor. The Superintendent, Principal, and Matron reported that this girl would need supervision and encouragement if she were to do well on parole. Her home offered neither of these and she had not the personal stability to succeed without them.

H. was paroled to a foster home where the foster

mother did not have the ability to control her. She got into difficulties continually and finally ran away to escape the restriction and supervision to which she objected so strenuously. She had a history of irresponsibility and unreliability that she maintained throughout parole.

K. was allowed to go out of the State to attend school. It was her mother's plan for her and the office accepts any feasible plan of the parents so far as it is wisely possible. She did fairly well both academically and in conduct while in school. Unfortunately her father's death and her mother's disposition nullified the test of this experiment. At least it may be assumed that she did not want to attend school at home because she only went a few weeks. Her parole at home would have been successful had it not been for her mother's constant nagging.

P., I., L., O., and Q. were transferred from the Division of Child Guardianship; G. had been in the care of the Childrens Aid Association. These girls had no homes and had to be paroled to wage homes. There are several reasons why wage homes are chosen for the girls. The first is the very practical one that the State cannot afford to pay the board of all the girls in its care. The other reasons have the girl more in mind. It is hoped that the girl will get an idea of wholesome,

well organized family life by living with some well chosen family. The wage home is supposed to give the supervision, discipline and kindly interest that will help the girl in her adjustment to community life. Finally the domestic training begun in the School will be further developed in the wage home.

P., L., and Q. made good adjustments in their wage homes and received Honorable Discharges. P. had many personal difficulties to overcome, but when she found a center for her affections she grew more steady and dependable. At times she was irritable and dissatisfied in her place; she objected to the supervision and control of parole but as she grew older she altered these attitudes. She liked the place so well she remained after being released from parole.

L. did not get on well with her first employer but in the next place she remained throughout her parole except for a period of six months during which time she did equally well as a substitute in another place. She was trustworthy, reliable and devoted to the family with which she lived. Her conduct was above reproach and her attitude toward parole good.

Q. on the other hand did not make a good adjustment; she had a violent temper, an unpleasant disposition and carelessly destroyed the property of the employers. These conditions made her placements

difficult. She, too, objected to the restrictions of parole and ran away. As she grew older, however, she realized that parole offered her the assistance and protection she needed.

If Honorable Discharges are to be taken as the criteria of success on parole then the girls who did not receive them were not benefited by placement in wage homes. They were placed in these homes because their own family and home conditions were such that offered no protection, discipline, or incentive to the girl on parole.

I. was constantly seeking attention; she was restless and erratic in behavior. She was quarrelsome and did not fit into any home in which she was placed. Her attitude and disposition reacted unfavorably to her employers so that her placements were failures.

Q. did not make a good adjustment to the homes in which she was placed. She constantly lied about her misconduct and stole many things from her employers. She made no genuine attempt to conquer her stealing. Since she kept asking to go home, it was decided that she be given a chance at home with her mother; there was a chance that her anti-social behavior was a manifestation of an unhappiness and sense of frustration in the wage homes. This move, however, had not the desired result. She continued to do as she pleased

and resisted all authority of the office.

P. ran away from the wage home in which she was placed because she was led to believe she should be earning more money. She got a job for herself where she did earn almost twice as much more. Although she was an intelligent, capable worker she was never content with the places secured for her by the office.

T., a high grade moron, was unable to make a successful placement because she lacked intellectual ability and emotional stability. She was untruthful, inefficient, and easily led. She was tried in many places but they all proved unsuccessful.

Although only five of the girls received Honorable Discharges many of the others show a gradual development of stability and personal integration.

M. has a parole record of failures and renewed efforts. She was a frequent runaway, constantly stole articles and had to be returned to the School for discipline. Nevertheless, as she grew older she took responsibility not only in the homes where she worked but in her own home. She nursed her grandmother, managed the house and became generally reliable and helpful.

B. is another girl who shows evidences of growth. At times she was defiant and disrespectful and needed extremely firm supervision. She was a runaway and had

and the other side of the mountain.

The first of these is the mountain itself.

The second is the valley between the mountains.

The third is the river which flows through the valley.

The fourth is the forest which covers the mountains.

The fifth is the people who live in the valley.

The sixth is the climate which is warm and sunny.

The seventh is the soil which is rich and fertile.

The eighth is the water which is clean and pure.

The ninth is the air which is fresh and clean.

The tenth is the light which is bright and clear.

The eleventh is the sound which is soft and sweet.

The twelfth is the smell which is pleasant and fragrant.

The thirteenth is the taste which is delicious and healthy.

The fourteenth is the touch which is soft and smooth.

The fifteenth is the sight which is beautiful and inspiring.

The sixteenth is the feeling which is peaceful and happy.

The seventeenth is the thought which is clear and wise.

The eighteenth is the action which is good and noble.

The nineteenth is the result which is successful and lasting.

The twentieth is the end which is perfect and complete.

The twenty-first is the beginning which is new and fresh.

The twenty-second is the middle which is steady and strong.

The twenty-third is the end which is final and definite.

The twenty-fourth is the whole which is complete and perfect.

The twenty-fifth is the part which is essential and necessary.

The twenty-sixth is the detail which is specific and particular.

to be returned to the School for discipline, but when she was paroled again she found a job in a business establishment where she did well.

Q., a girl who was determined to have her own way, has a record of stealing, runaway, misconduct, and lying throughout her parole. She had to be returned to the School several times. After the last time she showed evidences of a beginning reliability. After years of revolt there was the possibility that she might become a steady member of the community.

One notices a slow growth of stability and dependability in these girls as they grow out of adolescence into womanhood.

From the study of these cases it can be seen that the girls themselves have much to do with the successful course of their parole. Temper tantrums, resentments, antagonisms, egotism are some of the personal weaknesses that hindered the process of parole. Extreme obstinacy and recklessness prevented much that might have been accomplished.

H. was absolutely uncontrollable and defiant. She resented the control of the State and any form of discipline exerted by her foster mother, visitor or employer. She refused all that parole had to offer her and insisted upon living as she thought best.

S. was egotistic, rude and obstinate. She had

grown up without any form of discipline and objected to that exerted by parole. She was an able, efficient girl who refused to apply herself.

On the other hand, with those girls who were intellectually able to profit by the parole treatment the outstanding factor was their acceptance of parole.

L. was a lady-like, well mannered girl who made the most of the treatment. She was good natured and did not shirk her duties. She was trustworthy and reliable. She accepted the discipline and authority of the State and always conducted herself normally.

J. was another steady, reliable girl. She caused no concern to her mother or her visitor during her entire parole. She was a good cheerful worker and was well liked by the family for which she worked. She accepted parole as a means to satisfying relationships rather than as an antagonizing element in her life.

These girls were willing to continue the struggle for self-education and achieved some measure of understanding and appreciation.

In other cases the girls were so confused mentally and emotionally by their experiences that there was a vast difference between the resolution to do well and the accomplishment of that end. Some of the girls did not feel motives strongly enough to transfer their convictions, if there were any, into right conduct.

A. was completely disorganized by her worry over her mother's illness, her superstitions, and her unfortunate placement. There were malingering and constant weeping. Her undernourished physical condition increased her feeling of dejection and frustration.

B. had a painful, embarrassing mouth condition that had much to do with her restlessness and bad disposition while on parole. Her constant failures brought indifference, hopelessness and discouragement.

D. was in a state of general mental unbalance. Her conversation was markedly erratic and her moods variable. She resented being considered colored and thought of herself as white. She detested her father and had no respect for her mother. Her sex delinquencies were excessive. She had no strong religious connections. After the death of her baby she was almost completely disorganized.

The deep-seated, painful conflicts and emotional experiences of these girls were depicted in excessively bad behavior.

Family relationships have much to do with the course of the girl's parole. A. wanted to be with her family but they were not the type to give her wholesome relationships. Her sister had a bad reputation and encouraged questionable friendships for A. Her contacts with her family always proved upsetting.

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B. was excited by her mother who told her she should be earning more money. When she was a runaway her mother was uncooperative; she knew where B. lived but would not notify the office.

The family of O. proved uncooperative also. They concealed her during her period of runaway and refused to supervise her properly. Her mother did nothing to get O. to abide by her parole.

The attitude of these families encouraged their daughter's resistance to parole. They were either indifferent to or actually opposed to the parole restrictions. They did not see the necessity of helping their daughters develop dependability and self-control. The attitude and conduct of the girls accentuated that of the parents.

There are some families in this group that cooperated in the redirection of their daughter's lives. C. accidentally met her paternal family in church. They had a decidedly good influence on her. The relationship was approved and encouraged by the visitor. C. was given love and a sense of belonging to a family at a time when she needed it most. For her own benefit they maintained the discipline and protection of the office.

J. had a very good relationship with her family. Her mother was cooperative, friendly, and appreciative

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of what the Industrial School and parole had done for her daughter. J. became a wanted, accepted member of the family and willingly contributed to its support.

Although the record of Q. is a series of failures and successes there was a good relationship between her and her grandmother that served to steady Q. somewhat. She nursed her grandmother during her illness and took full responsibility of the home at the time. She was always concerned about the welfare of her younger brothers and sister.

These families were anxious to help the visitors in the treatment of their daughters. They knew love, kindness and encouragement were necessary to their daughters' readjustment. They knew also that their supervision and discipline had to be firm.

Clearly not all delinquents are benefited by parole. In these cases the girls who failed on parole may be viewed from several angles. To be sure a limited intelligence would affect the girl's conduct. She would not be able to resist any degrading influence at the time exerted, nor would she be able to realize the consequences of any misconduct. Another contributing factor toward failure of parole from the personal standpoint was the deviating personality of the girl. When she was resentful, antagonistic, and absolutely opposed to authority she stubbornly resisted all that

parole had to offer. And her personality needs caused her to seek the kind of environment that would further her delinquencies. On the other hand the failure may have been the result of imperfect understanding on the part of the visitor. Certainly all the causative factors in human behavior are not known or understood, and even when there is some vague understanding the techniques for treatment are not known. At times they are known but cannot be advisedly used in a public agency.

Failure in a wage home may have many contributing causes. First would be the girl's disposition or inefficiency. The employer is seldom willing to help a girl when these conditions are present. In so many of the homes the girls are treated as servants in the family circle. Her friendships must be formed in a different group seldom known to the employer. The character and intelligent sympathy of the person to whom the girl is paroled is so important to her happiness and development. Most of the girls hate housework. Normal girls at this age hate the routine and confinement of this kind of work themselves to the schedule that is necessary to a well-run household. Finally the wage scale is not comparable to that of an independent maid. This is certainly a reason for the girls' trying to get additional money or pleasure.

Often they run away or refuse to work because they feel they should be getting more. The visitor knows that the girl is inexperienced and needs the special care of the employer but the girl does not consider these points.

The twenty cases studied intensively seem to be fairly typical of the cases handled by the Girls' Parole Branch of the Massachusetts Training Schools. In these cases most of the girls came from broken homes and lacked a healthy background and necessary training in moral and ethical relations. Sex delinquency was a common misdemeanor. There was a generally low intelligence level.

It is noticeable that all the girls were still in the adolescent period when they went on parole and most of them grew more steady and dependable as they grew into womanhood. The reports of the Superintendent and the Matrons indicate a successful parole in most cases but lack of understanding in own or foster homes and continued contacts with old environment and influences check the development.

The problem is to find a home of decent people in a fairly good environment and in a social class not too far removed from that of the girl. The attitude of the girl and her family affect parole materially.

Most of the personal causes that create problems

of delinquency on parole are the result of a social environment that has warped the girl in her most formative years.

Therefore parole as a method of treatment for delinquency is effective as it relates to personal and social forces. The constitutional and conditioned make-up of the individual is the primary determinant. The duration of parole and the relationships afforded the delinquent are secondary but none the less important.

of necessity, we have to be
satisfied with a few lines of
text.

There is a great deal of
information to be gained from
the study of the history of
the world. The history of
the world is the history of
the human race. It is the
story of the progress of
the human mind and the
history of the world.

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APPENDIX

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